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AIRCRAFT NOISE DEFINITION. PHASE II. ANALYSIS OF FLYOVER-NOISE DATA FOR THE DC-8-61 AIRCRAFT

R. E. DeLapp

Douglas Aircraft Company

Prepared for:

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August 1974

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AIRCRAFT NOISE DEFINITION

PHASE II **ANALYSIS OF FLYOVER-NOISE DATA** FOR THE DC-8-61 AIRCRAFT

R. E. DeLapp

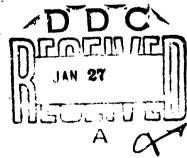
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Pseudotone Correction: Noise Propagation Effects

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MINIBO AND SEMBORS

U4981. Effective perceived noise level 5-4-North Unit of effective perceived noise level HAR Federal Aviation Regulations PNLIM Maximum: tone corrected perceived home level PNdB Unit of perceived noise level or cone-corrected perceived noise level ı, Sound pressure 511 Sound pressure level, decibels or dB 1 11. Engine pressure ratio Fins Root mean square N, first fan slage rotational speed, rom 21/19 hard lan stage referred speed, rpn: Ratio or total temperature at fan stage face to standard sea level reference temperature of 518,70 Rankine Nei thrast, pounds 1 1 F \ /b amb Referred net thrust, pounds Ratio of ambient pressure to standard sea level Same reference pressure of 29, 9% inches of my roury Sound intensity Mach numbers Stail speed, knot-Second segment arrapped defined in MAN, anota Degrees Fahrenheit Relative humaday, second Speed of sound, it is a Dynamic pressure, Lyp 4 Density, slige / in 15 Knots equivalent arrape ou • Knots indicated airspeed FIAS Enots true airspeed Coefficient of drag

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$^{C}\mathrm{D}_{\mathbf{G}}$	Coefficient of arag for landing gear
''G	• • •
On	Coefficient of drag at zero lift
$^{\epsilon}$ ν_{1}	Induced drag coefficient
(1	Coefficient of lift
w	Gross weight, pounds
P72	Engine inlet total pressure, psi
$P_{T\gamma}$	Engine core outlet total pressure, psi
777	Engine core outlet total temperature, or
ADDS	Avroraft digital data system
FDC	Flight data center
CISA	Controlled integrating spectrum analyzer
OCU M	Designation for magnetic tape recording of the binary, fixed-length record of a flyover-noise measurement
TMERGE	Designation for magnetic tape recording of four binary, fixed-length records for each flyover. Includes OCUM tape record and three aircraft performance records.
€ PA	Closest point of aircraft
A	Elevation angle of aircraft above ground level

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

The growth in commercial jet transport operations has brought an increase in aircraft noise great enough to be considered as an environmental problem-to the surrounding airport communities. In response to Federal legislation dealing with the community impact of aircraft noise, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is conducting comprehensive studies of the definition of aircraft noise. In support of the study objectives, the Douglas Aircraft Company, McDonnell Douglas Corporation, is engaged in an FAA-sponsored Aircraft Noise Definition Program. The program requires that Douglas provide graphic and computerized acoustic and performance data on selected aircraft that are in current fleet operations. The program objectives are to be developed in three phases: Phase 1, Analysic of Existing Data; Phase II, Minimum Data Acquisition Program; and Phase III, Expanded Data Acquisition Test Program Plan. This report is a documentation of the results of flyover-noise testing of a Douglas DC 8-61 aircraft for the Phase II portion of the program.

The results of the Phase I analysis of existing Douglas DC-8, DC-9, and INC-10 aircraft flyover noise data were reported in Reference 1. Certain techniques used in the analysis of the Phase I, data were developed for Phase I, reported in Reference 1, and are therefore, in most instances, referenced rather than repeated.

performance and altitude for the DC 8-61 were measured and analyzed for a "minimum data acquisition program" with an objective to improve the existing data have and increase confidence levels in areas found to be deficient in the Phase I study. Also at interest is the variation of noise level with distance to the sideline from the airs ratt flight path.

Presented in this report are detailed descriptions of the test conditions, the flyover-noise measurement system, and the data processing and analysis. The results of the data analysis are summarized, the data accuracy is discussed, and the 90-percent limits of confidence determined. In addition,

revisions of the computer program listings for acoustic data computations, developed and reported in Phase I, are included in the appendixes to this report.

The effects of considering the variations in upper-air temperature and relative humidity on the propagation of the flyover-noise were studied with comparisons made between noise spectra adjusted on the basis of surface weather and a layered weather technique.

A suggested method to be used in the determination of sideline noise levels is also presented.

SECTION 2 TEST DESCRIPTION

Flyover-noise tests were conducted with a Douglas DC-8-61 aircraft at Yuma International Airport, Arizona. The tests consisted of level flights, and simulated take-off and approach flyovers as fisted in Table 1, with flight profiles as shown in Figure 1. Microphones, space positioning, meteorological, and associated data recording systems were located as shown in Figure 2.

The tests were conducted during the evening and early morning hours of November 6 - 8, 1973. The time of day for each test run is given in Table 1.

This section describes the test aircraft, site, and data-acquisition equipment used during the tests.

2.1 AIRCRAFT CONFIGURATION

The test aircraft was a Douglas DC 8-61 aircraft, Euselage No. 373, EAA Registration No. N8087U, a commercial transport powered by four Pratt and Whitney JT3D-3B turbofan engines, equipped with production nacelles. The aircraft was leased from United Air Lines for the period of these flyover tests. Figure 3 is a three view of the DC-6-61 aircraft, showing the gross dimensions, location of the engines, the HS glideshope antenna, and the laser tracking targets used for aircraft space position determination during the flyovers.

The aircraft systems configurations for these tests were preamant and hydraulic systems NGRMAL, auxiliary power unit OFF, landing lights ON, and the landing gear extended for all runs. The autorant grous weight and flap and landing gear position for each run are listed in Table C-1 of Appendix C.

TABLE 1
AIRCRAFT NOISE DEFINITION - PHASE II
DC-8-61 FLYOVER-NOISE MEASUREMENTS

MAN	DATE TIME			HEIGHT OVER MICROPHONE II	FLIBHT PROFILE (PIG. 1)
1	11-7-73 3 203	15000	FULL POWER TAKEOFF	1160	E1
2	0214	19000	FULL POWER TAKEOFF	1200	62
3	ABORT		LEVEL	-	_
4	NO TRACKING		LEVEL	5000	F1
5	0242	15/300	LEVEL	5000	k5
6	0253	15000	LEVEL	8030	F3
7	0303	10000	LEVEL	8060	F4
8	0315	10000	LEVEL	5000	13
9	0327	10000	LEVEL	8000	711
10	0340	10000	LEVEL	8000	KI
11	11-7-73 2338	15000	FULL POWER TAKEOFF	1120	E1
12	2348	10000	REDUCED THRUST TO	#00	G1
13	2358	10000	REDUCED THRUST TO	900	G2
14	ABORT		REDUCED THRUST TO	*	-
15	11-8-73 0017	10000	REDUCED THRUST TO		
16	0032	2000	REDUCED THRUST APPR 1320		H1
17	0043	2000	REDUCED THRUST APPR 1400		H2
18	0000	2000	REDUCED THRUST APPR		
19	0100	5000	APPROACH	APPROACH: 1050	
20	0110	5000	APPROACHI	APPROACHI 1100	
21	0116	5000	APPROACH	1100	K3
22	0126	15000	FULL POWER TAKEOFF	580	lî
23	0138	15000	FULL POWER TAKEOFF	600	12
24	0148	15000	FULL POWER TAKEOFF	2200	13
25	0158	15000	FULL POWER TAKEOFF	2150	14
26	0210	5000	LEVEL 2400		J1
27	0220	5000	LEVEL 2473		13
28	0234	15000	LEVEL 5360		F1
29	0245	10000	LEVEL 5080		F6
. JO	0256	10000	LEVEL 5000		
31	0308	10000	LEVEL 9000		F8
32	0317	10000	LEVEL 8000		F9
ii.	0330	5000	LEVEL 5020		23
34	0340	5000	LEVEL 5000		J4
37	0412	3200	LEVEL 300		MI
38	0420	3200	LEVEL 340		M2

NOTE

TAKE OFFS -- STARTED FROM LEVEL FLIGHT, SIMULATED AFTER ARRIVAL AT A SELECTED POINT OVER RUNWAY

3

- " FULL POWER TAKEOFF (RUN! 1, 2, 5, 6, 11 AND 22-25) RATED TAKEOFF ENGINE PRESSURE RATIO MAINTAINED
- 0 REDUCED THRUST TAKEOFF (RUNS 12, 13 AND 13) -- POWER ADJUSTED FOR SPECIFIED ROTOR SPEED WITH CLIMBOUT AT PRESCRIBED AIRSPEED

APPINIACH POLICE - MAINTAINED UNTIL END OF RUN ARRIVAL AT SELECTED POINT OVER RUNWAY, CONTINUED LEVEL UNTIL CLEAR OF AREA

- 0 APPROACH (RUNS 19, 20 AND 21) ROTOR SPEED MAINTAINED TO MINIMIZE FAN NOISE VARIATIONS
- REDUCED THRUST APPROACH (RUNS 16, 17 AND 18) THRUST ASSOCIATED WITH HIGHER ANGLE GLIDESLOPE

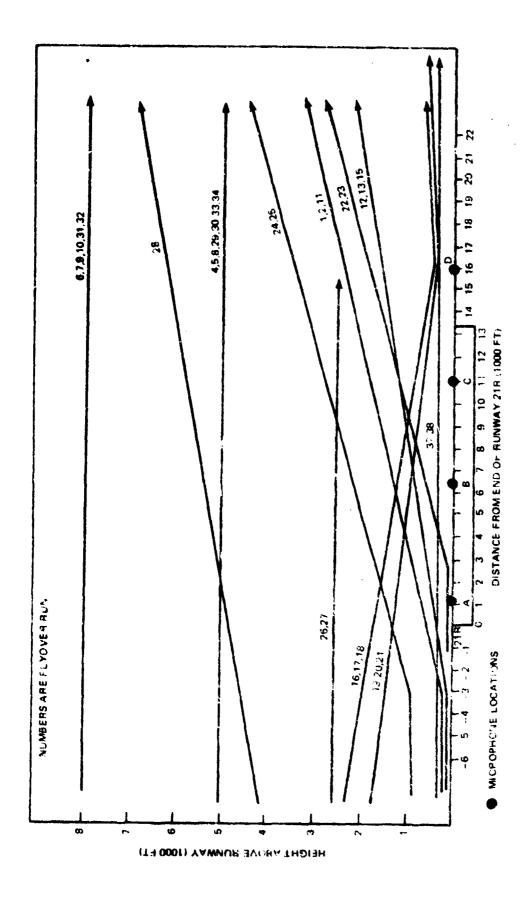


FIGURE 1. AIRCRAFT NOISE DEFINITION - DC-8-61 FLYOVER FLIGHT PROFILES

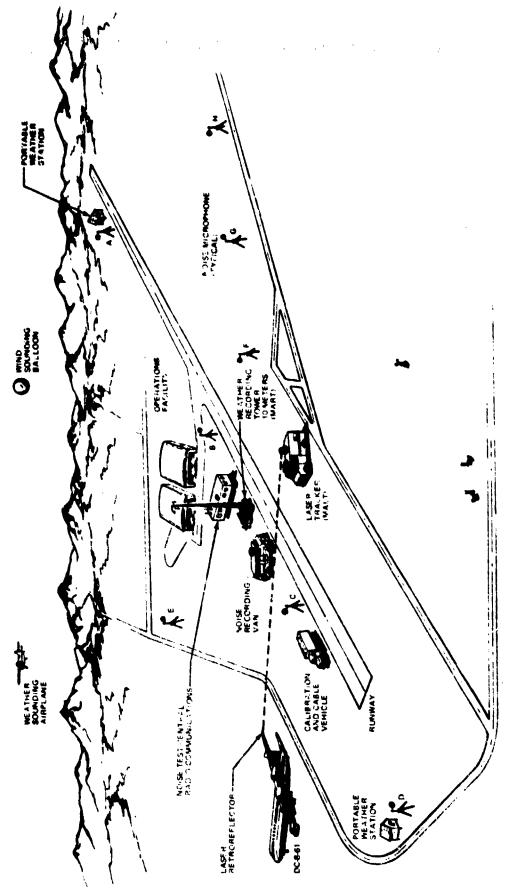


FIGURE 2. AIRPLANE FLYOVER NOISE MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS

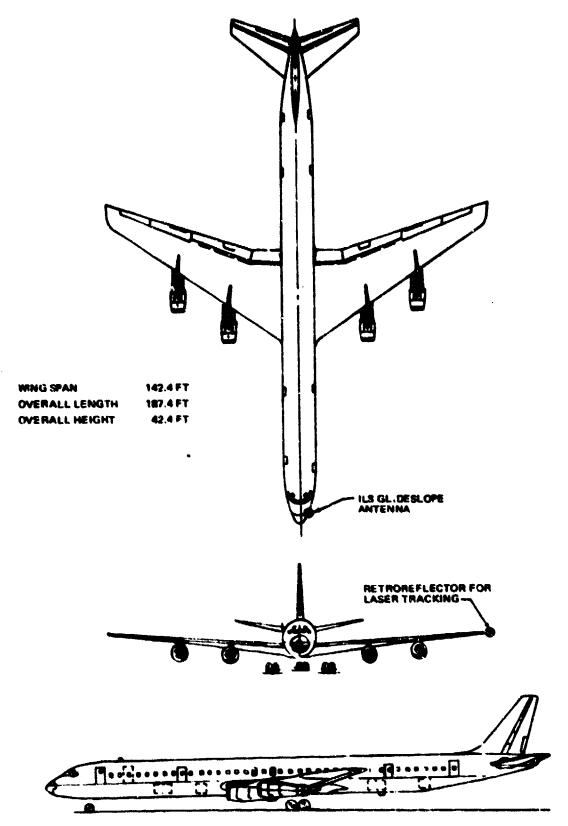


FIGURE 3. THREE VIEW OF DC-8-61

2.2 TEST SITE DESCRIPTION

The flyover-noise tests were conducted at the Yuma International Airport, Yuma, Arizona. The general topography of the test site and the location of the instrumentation systems are shown in Figure 4.

The natural surfaces are sandy soil having various degrees of compaction, with loose compaction predominating. The in situ surfaces adjacent to all test microphones were spaded in a random pattern to assure consistent surface conditions for all microphones, and also eliminate the possibility of excessive surface absorption at any of the measurement locations.

There were no obstructions, for example, trees, buildings, hills, or cliffs at any measurement point which were in violation of the 75-degree half-angle requirements. The terrain was not perfectly flat at all measurement points; however, it was acceptable for the purposes of acoustical measurements.

Climatological data for surface weather conditions at Yuma were compiled by National Weather Corporation for the month of November over a 14-year period. The data sources were (1) U.S. Air Force Revised Uniform Summary of Surface Weather Conditions (1950-1960) and (2) Environmental Science Service Administration climatological data for Yuma, Arizona (1960-1972). A summary of the frequency of occurrence of the surface weather conditions of wind, temperature, and relative humidity that are within FAR Part 36 limits as a function of calendar month is given in Figure B-1 of Appendix B.

A summary of temperature-inversion characteristics as a function of calendar month is given in Figure B-2 of Appendix B.



FIGURE 4. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF YUMA FLYOVER TEST SITE

Measured surface temperatures, relative humidities, wind speeds, and wind directions for the periods of the test aircraft flyovers are summarised in Table B-! and Figure B-3 of Appendix B. Plots of the continuous recordings of the associated upper-air sound-path weather data are given in Figure B-4 of Appendix B.

All surface-weather measured data were within the FAR Part 36 limits of 41 to 86° Fahrenheit temperature; 30- to 90-percent relative humidity; and 0- to 10-knot wind speed.

2.3 FLYOVER-NOISE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

The Douglas Aircraft Company has designed and developed a variety of special equipment and data instrumentation systems to meet requirements of the various acoustical tests conducted. Over the past 4 years Douglas has designed, developed, implemented (in an incremental fashion), and operated, at high utilization rates, a comprehensive state-of-the-art aircraft-noise measurement system described below. The subsystems used to acquire the required data during aircraft flyover noise testing are grouped into four categories; that is, those for acoustical, meteorological, space-positioning, and airplane operating parameters. These subsystems are shown in Figure 5.

2.3.1 Acoustical Parameters

The flyover-noise data acquisition system is shown in Figures 2, 5, and 6. The control portion of the system is housed in the mobile sound-recording van shown in Figure 5.

Eight of the nine microphones were tripod-mounted with the microphone cartridges 4 feet above the ground and oriented such that the flyover noise impingement on the microphone diaphragm was at approximately grasing incidence throughout the noise recording. The ninth microphone was flush-mounted (Figure 7). All microphones (except the flush-mounted) were fitted with windscreens for all tests. High-frequency preemphasis was utilized during recording of approach and takeoff noise tests. For each noise recording, the gain settings on the signal-conditioning amplifiers were set

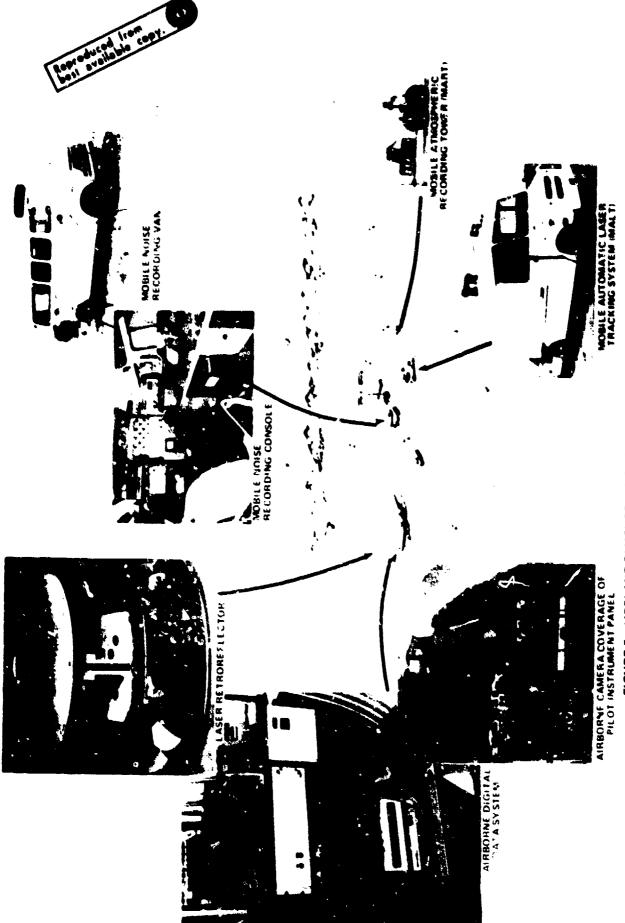


FIGURE 5. AIRPLANE FLYGVER - NOISE MEASUREMENT SYTTEMS

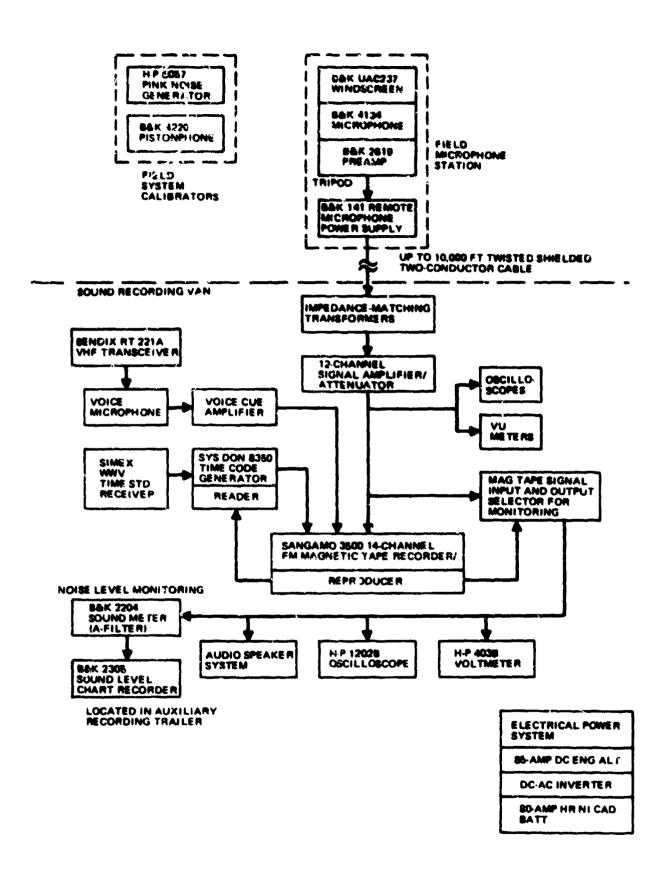


FIGURE 6. FLYOVER NOISE DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM

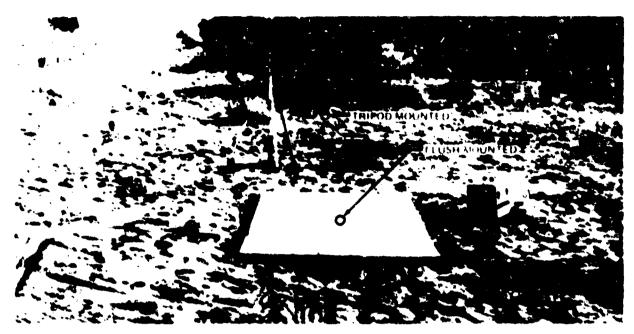


FIGURE 7. MICROPHONE INSTALLATIONS

to obtain optimum signal-to-noise ratios for optimum dynamic recording range on the magnetic tape. The flyover-noise data were recorded on a 14-channel intermediate; band FM recorder operating at 30 inches per second. In addition, the time of day (IRIG-3 code) synchronized to the standard time broadcast by radio station WWV (National Bureau of Standards) was recorded on a separate tape channel, along with each flyover-noise recording. A dynamic system calibration with a reference sound pressure level was recorded in the field with a piston-phone that generates a sound pressure level of 124.0 ± 0.2 dB at 250 Hz. Frequency-response calibration signals of the recording system (excluding microphone cartridge) were recorded. The signals consisted of a 90-second recording of broadband "pink" noise generated by a precision pseudo-random noise generator with a noise period of 2.2 seconds.

Immediately before or after each flyover-noise measurement, a recording was made of the ambient noise levels, with the same system gain setting as was used for the flyover recording.

2.3.1.1 Psuedotone Correction - Flyover noise was measured with a flush-mounted microphone located at ground level in close proximity to one of the tripod-mounted noise measurements locations (Figure 7). The primary

objective of measuring flyover noise with this microphone was to establish the presence or absence of low-frequency pseudotones in measured flyovernoise spectra due to ground-reflection phenomena. A discussion of pseudotones and their significance is contained in Appendix D.

2.3.2 Aircraft Operation Parameters

The definition of flyover-noise levels for specific aircraft operation parameters required the monitoring and recording of (!) airplane flight conditions, (2) propulsion-system operation, and (3) airplane systems configuration. The parameters considered necessary to be recorded for the flight-test program are as listed in Table C-1 of Appendix C.

The flight-test aircraft was equipped with an Airborne Digital Data System (ADDS) (Figure 8), cameras focused on the pilot instrument panel and flight engineer panel (cockpit cameras) and other visual cockpit indicators (flight-card recording) (Figure 9). The ADDS uses both analog and digital transducers and includes signal conditioning, analog-to-digital conversion, and multiplexing to record all data on one tape track of a direct wide-band 1-inch recorder. Elapsed time was obtained by recording output signals of a time code generator on the data tape using the IRIG-B code.

Calibrated instruments were used to obtain the aircraft-system data listed in Table C-1.

2, 3, 3 Meteorological Parameters

Meteorological data, particularly temperature and relative humidity, are required to determine the attenuation of flyover noise due to atmospheric absorption and to correct the measured SPL's to standard or reference-day weather conditions.

2.3.3.1 Surface Weather Conditions - Flyover-noise meteorological equipment includes a 10-meter Mobile Atmospheric Recording Tower (MART) system with temperature, relative-humidity, and wind-velocity recorders, and is trailer-mounted and towed by the acoustics van (see Figure 5). Surface weather-sensing and -recording equipment includes two small portable

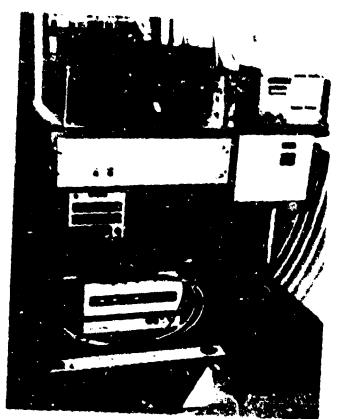


FIGURE 8. AIRCRAFT INSTALLATION OF MINI DIGITAL DATA SYSTEM

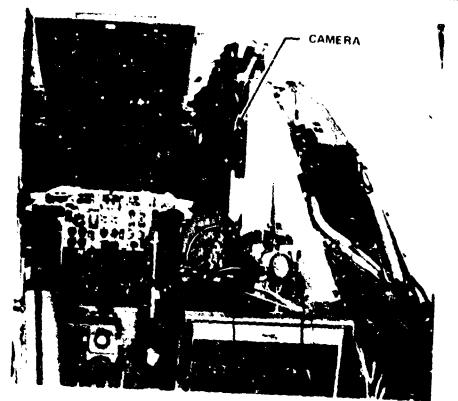


FIGURE 9. CAMERA COVERAGE OF PILOT INSTRUMENT FANEL

weather stations typically located at selected microphone locations for continuously recording the same parameters as above, but near microphone level (5 feet), and two sets of hand-held motor-driven precision psychrometers and wind-speed indicators.

The MART surface measuring system consists of a Beckman-Whitney Model No. 101 wind system producing a strip-chart record of wind speed and wind direction on time-calibrated paper and a Weather-Measure Model H341 temperature and relative-humidity measuring system, which also produces a time-calibrated strip-chart record.

2.3.3.2 Upper Air Sounding - Upper air sounding data were in general taken before, during, and after the flyover-noise tests to define the vertical gradients of temperature, humidity, and wind. The parameters measured were ambient air temperature, wind speed and direction and difference between wet- and dry-bulb temperatures. Data were recorded to the height of the test aircraft for a given series of flyovers (up to about 8000 feet). The minimum accuracies of these measurements were ±0.5°F for air temperature and the difference between dry-bulb and wet-bulb temperature, ±3 knots for wind speed, and ±10 degrees for wind direction. The sounding data summarized in Appendix B were obtained by the National Weather Corporation. The Figure B-4 plots represent data that was continuously recorded from ground level to the maximum altitude.

2.3.4 Space-Positioning Parameters

Accurate space-positioning data must be available during noise-data processing to define propagation distances for sound-path normalization. The sound-path distance must be precisely synchronized in time with the noise data. A Mobile Automatic Laser Tracking system (MALT) uses an autotrack monopulse optical-radar, with a multipower laser as the ranging beam energy source. MALT, which is self-contained in a small truck (Figure 5) uses a portable power source and can acquire, track, and record the position of a retroreflector-equipped airplane. ..acking range is up to 60,000 feet, with elevation and azimuth coverage of -5 to +45 degrees, and +120 degrees, respectively. If line of sight permits, microphone locations can also be determined from the MALT van, thereby eliminating the need

for normal surveying. All space-positioning data (and time codes) are renorded on magnetic tape in a digital format for subsequent computer processing.

Target acquisition is initially obtained manually by using a television monitor. Subsequent automatic tracking provides azimuth, elevation, and range data for magnetic-tape recording. The target aircraft retroreflector (Figure 5) reflects a 1060-Angstrom laser beam back to the receiver. The transmitter is a flash-pumped, Q-spoiled Nd:YAG laser that develops 1-MW peak power at a rate of 100 pps. The power of the system is automatically controlled as a function of range to keep the radiated power below the eyesafe level. Position accuracies achieved are ±1.0 foot for aircraft at a range of 2000 feet and +12.0 feet at a range of 30,000 feet from the MALT system.

Data processing is accomplished on either the IBM 360 or Sigma 7 computers by using the original recorded tape as the input data tape. Space position data relative to the runway, or relative to any other desired coordinate system, are provided in selectable tabular or plotted formats. Velocity and acceleration data are derived from position data by standard vector techniques. Orientation and calibration of the MALT system are achieved by tracking surveyed static targets before and after each test. The processed data provide the rotation and translation coefficients necessary to represent the position of the aircraft relative to the desired coordinate system.

SECTION 3 DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

The information acquired for the various flyover-noise measurement parameters is processed by analog and digital data reduction and analyses. The Douglas-developed Flight Data Center (FDC) contains a large-scale digital computing system (KDS Sigma 7) and a variety of input and output devices, including tape drives, line-printers, card-readers, Cathode-Rzy Tube visual displays, and hardcopy displays. The FDC which is shown in Figure 10 is the facility where all of the various types of data acquired by the noise-measurement system described in the previous section are integrated to generate the normalised flyover-noise levels discussed. The magnetic tape generated by the FDC is used as an input to a computer program determination of noise levels adjusted to reference conditions of weather and aircraft performance.

3.1 DATA PROCESSING SUBSYSTEMS

Noise signals on magnetic-tape recordings are reduced to time-series spectra by the Douglas-developed Controlled Integrating Spectrum Analyzer (CISA) shown in Figure 10. Figure 11 is a block diagram of the system, showing the data flow and monitoring points. The system consists primarily of a General Radio (GR) 1921 Real-Time Audio Spectrum Analyzer controlled by a small digital computer. An incremental magnetic tape is generated for further data processing within a large-scale digital computer (XDS Sigma 7). The GR-1921 is a hybrid spectrum analyzer with 24 analog 1/3 octave band filters and a digital detector section employing true integration techniques. This analysis system meets the requirements specified in Paragraph A36. 2(d) of FAR Part 36. Table 2 lists some of the basic characteristics of the major components comprising CISA.

Each flyover-noise recording was digitized by using a 0.5-second integration period mode within the GR 1921, to encompass ambient noise and the 10-PNdB down points both prior to and past the point of maximum Tone Corrected Perceived Noise Level (PNLTM). The digitizing time-spans were determined from A-weighted-level histories of the flyover-noise recordings.

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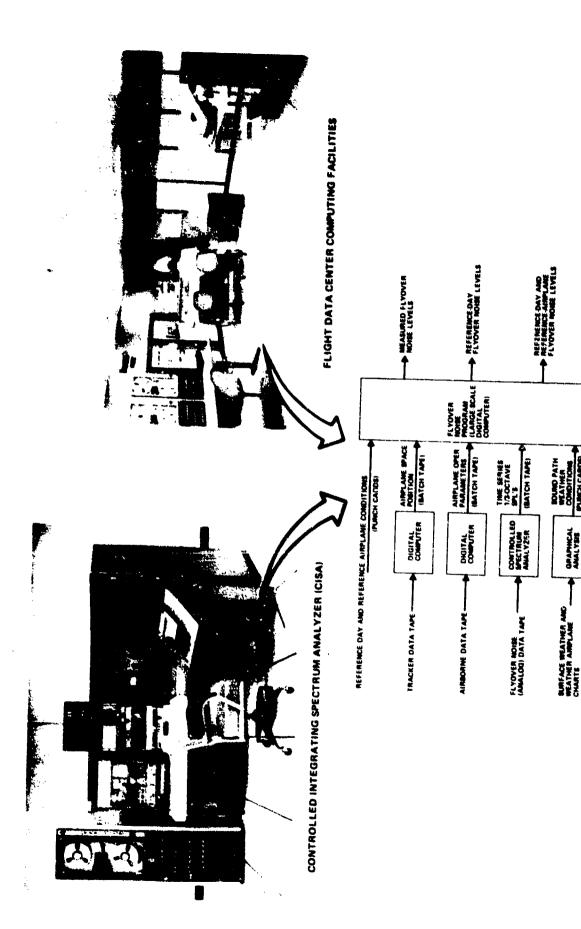


FIGURE 10. FLIGHT DATA CENTER

ONAPHICAL AMALYSIS

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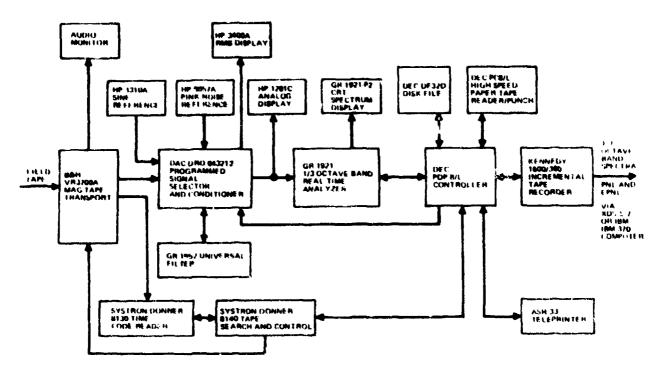


FIGURE 11. CONTROLLED INTEGRATING SPECTRUM ANALYZER (CISA)

TABLE 2
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONTROLLED INTEGRATING SPECTRUM ANALYZER (C!SA)

,	GENERAL HARRO 1921 REAL TIME AUTHO SPECTRUM ANALYZER			***	KENNEDY MODEL 1600/360 INCREMENTAL TAPE HI CORDER		
	THE TERS ONE THIRD OCTAVE BAND 'ANA. (N.)				TAPE DENSITY	800 BP1	
	(HANNEL')	#D PARALLEL			WRITING SPEED	MID CHARCISEC	
	FRECHENCY HANGE HIME!	12 5 Hz TO 10 KHz			TAPE	2.5 INCH : OWIGHTER TAIL	
	DYNAMIC HARRIE	60 dB (DISP) AYED:			TAPE FURMAT	- IMM SYSTEM WAS CIMINATIFIED - 9 TRACK NO	
	• •	· · ·	. B. A. (14Y4)		CONTINUOUS READ CAPABILITY	3 14-00	
	TYPE OF DETECTOR	DIGITAL (TRUE INTEGRACION) (DYOBEGE DOBOVER ENTERS AMPLETULE HANGE) (27.25 dB		17	SYSTRON DONNER PLAD TIME CODE PRANSCATOR		
	BASIC ACCUMAL *				24 Triansia Pathiasas as & Christian Critical Control (1974)		
	RESOLUTION				COOL	MENDARIE IN HERE, RE	
	CHEST FACTOR CAPACITY	TU di AT FULL SCAL			CODE OF TPUT	R.D.OF HOSE MONGES	
	DE TECTON CHANGE I PISTICS					AND SECOND	
			SWITH THUS ILLINEARI INTERHATION	٧	BEEL & HOWELE VICE 100A CEL DATATARE		
	INTEGRATION PERIODS	NOMINAL (SEC)	ACTUAL SEC		TRACKS	14	
		1/R 1.4	0 2,31		5 9 4EU	3 3/4 (PS 10 176 (PS	
		1/2	0.500		TAPE	1 INCH WILLIA	
		}	1 150 2 300		MODE	FM	
		4	4 609		BANDWIDTH (E.S. 18)	CH. 10 000 H/ AT ROPE (N	
		8 16	9 199 18 398			FM MODI	
	Death outents	37	36 794	Vt	PROGRAMMED SIGNAL SELECTOR AN	er conditions a	
		WILL AND BINARY	BLD AND BINARY OF YOR IS AMS FOLL SCALE		ATTENUATION ACCURACY	Tegande attes Tolinderstek	
	NOMINAL SENSITIVITY	n I VOLTS AMS FOL			SYSTEM OUTPUT AND TIMING		
11	INVITAL FOUNDMENT CORP. PROGRAMMED DATA PRIMESSOR (PDP BIL)				MAGNETIC TAPE OUTBUT FORMAT	BINAH" 4N / ASCI	
	MEMORY SIZE	4006 12 BIT WORDS 1 6 MICRO SECONDS ASR 33 TELETYPE HICH SPEED PAPER TAPE READEH/PUNCH			CONTENTS	BANE NO LEVEL OR	
	CYCLE TIME				24 CHANNEL GR1921 PDP 8 DATA TRANSFER	PEUS (DENTIFICATION 3 EMSEC TOTAL TIME PERINTS CHATION PERIOD THAT NOISE DATA IS NOT	
	LO FACILITUS						
	EPAILUPA I MANERING	PAL III				HEING ANALY TEDE	

The sound pressure level reference calibration signals, the broadband "pink" random noise, the frequency-response calibration signals, and the ambient noise were digitized for subsequent computer processing. Approximately 10 seconds of ambient noise were analysed for each flyover-noise recording. To obtain a maximum degree of repeatability, the "pink" noise frequency-response calibration —as processed by ensemble averaging within the XDS Sigma 7 of thirty 2, 3-second integration-time data samples.

The Douglas-developed FORTRAN computer program (L3SL operating on an XDS Sigma 7 computer) is used to automatically edit and combine the measured 1/3-octave-band levels from the CISA system, the space-positioning data generated by MALT, the airplane-performance data as recorded by the ADDS, and the meteorological data from MART to obtain normalized 1/3-octave and full-octave band SPL's, as well as other flyovernoise measures such as PNL, PNLT, and EPNL (Figure 12). With the exception of the meteorological data, all of the above data are recorded in digital format on magnetic tape, with punched cards as an alternate. The meteorological data are normally input on cards.

To meet the requirements of FAR Part 36, Paragraph A36.2(d) (4), the computer program performs "moving averages" of three 0.5-second scans (obtained from the CISA 0.5-second integration-time samples) to produce sound pressure level values (corresponding to "Slow" on a Sound Level Meter) every 0.5 second.

The computer program corrects any effects that the ambient noise may have on the flyover-noise sound pressure levels and to ensure that erroneous spectral irregularity corrections are not computed when the flyover-noise levels fall below the ambient noise levels. All flyover-noise levels between 5 dB and 10 dB of the ambient noise are corrected for the presence of the ambient noise on an energy basis. The standard acoustical procedure used consists of converting the decibel levels to relative powers, subtracting the ambient power from the flyover-noise power, and then converting back to decibels. All flyover-noise band levels within 5 dB of the ambient-noise

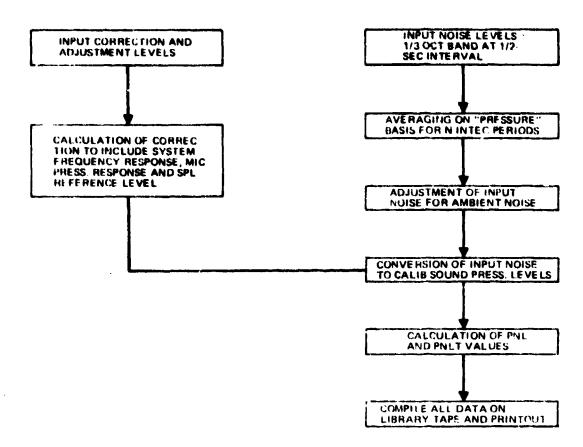


FIGURE 12. BASIC DATA COMPUTING FLOW FOR TEST DAY PNL'S AND PNLT'S (PROGRAM L3SL)

band level are deleted. For the spectra with deleted noise band levels, additions were made to the tone-correction procedure of Appendix B, FAR Part 36. Thus averaged levels (from pre- and post-deleted band levels) are used to prevent calculation of erroneous tone corrections for spectra with deleted-noise band levels.

The computer program automatically accounts for all gain adjustments applied to the data generated by CISA, normalizes the 1/3-octave band levels using reference level calibration signals of any frequency in the range of interest, adjusts for system frequency response by using recorded broadband-random pink-noise signals, and accounts for the presence of background noise on an energy basis.

Values of PNL and EPNL were derived after the application of FAR Part 36 required procedures. They include data-averaging time, averaging-time mode, duration-time mode, deletion of spurious tone corrections, atmospheric-attenuation corrections (Reference 2), and reference flight profiles and/or reference microphone positions.

The L3SL OCUM* output tape was combined with airplane measured and calculated engine performance data (program C3AC) by using Sigma 7 Computer Program A9NG. The resulting Sigma 7 TMERGE* tape was then input into IBM 370 computing system utility program A9NA.

For engine parameters such as rotor speed (N_1) , a short time average (time = closest point of aircraft/200) centered about PNLTM (±0.5 sec) was obtained. A simple average of the N_1 from each of the engines was computed and used as the N_1 for that flyover. Other parameters on the data tabulations that remain constant during each run, such as flap position, were obtained directly from the tabulations.

For certain incomplete MALT space-positioning data, a manual position technique was used to determine aircraft position and path airspeed data. The technique is discussed in Appendix A.

The _tput of the data-processing procedure consists of a variety of line printer tabulations, computer-generated plots, and a computer-generated zeed composite magnetic tape that contains the time histories of the test day 1/3-octave band sound pressure levels, time correlated with engine and hight parameters weather, and space position data. This tape is generally the source of data for subsequent engineering analyses.

3.2 A "RCRAFT THRUST CALCULATION

Thrust was obtained from an engine performance program (F2RA02) made up of installed-engine fan and gas-generator characteristics coupled with a thrust Calculation procedure based on the Douglas nozzle characteristics. These characteristics were derived from flight tests of the JT3D-3B-powered DC-8-55 and DC-8-61 aircraft during initial certification.

Thrusts for the Phase II test runs were obtained by using the measured in-flight engine pressure ratios (EPR) for the given test-run flight conditions with the F2RA02 engine performance program.

^{*}Douglas designation for binary magnetic tape record

3.3 DATA ANALYSIS, ADJUSTMENT, AND PRESENTATION

3.3.1 Data Analysis

The magnetic tape generated by the digital computing system (XDS Sigma ?) is the source of input data for an IBM 360 computer program (E2QH) used to process the flyover-noise data to determine test and reference-day EPNL's and peak A-weighted sound levels. A flow diagram of this program is given in Figure 13. The line printer output from the EZQH computer program provides test and reference-day (77°F and 70 percent relative humidity), time histories at 0.5 second intervals, aircraft slant range, 1/3-octave band sound pressure levels, perceived noise levels (PNL), tone corrected percerved noise levels (PNLT), A-weighted sound levels, and overall sound pressure levels. The ambient 1/3-octave band and overall sound pressure levels for each measurement are listed. Test and reference-day effective perceived noise levels (EPNL) are also calculated. Representative examples of this presentation are shown in Table C-2 of Appendix C. For final presentation, the EPNL data are adjusted in accordance with FAR Part 36 procedures to reference conditions appropriate for the aircraft, and noted for each set of curves.

Presented in Table E-1 of Appendix E is a summary of the test-and reference-day EPNL and peak A-weighted sound levels, the applicable adjustments to these levels, and the corresponding adjusted values for the flyover-noise levels. Discussed in Appendix E, is the sequential procedure followed in applying each adjustment to derive the flyover-noise levels.

3. 3.2 Data Adjustments

The E2QII computer program is based on the specified procedures of FAR Part 36 and is designed to provide flyover-noise levels for aircraft noise certification. To meet the data presentation requirements for the Aircraft Ploise Definition Program certain adjustments must be made to the EPNL and A-weighted sound levels provided by the production version of the E2QH computer program. These adjustments were made to account for the presence of psuedotones and to normalize each run to a target aircraft power setting and airspeed. The discussion of psuedotones is presented in appendix D. For the Phase II data, Table E-1, all tone corrections at

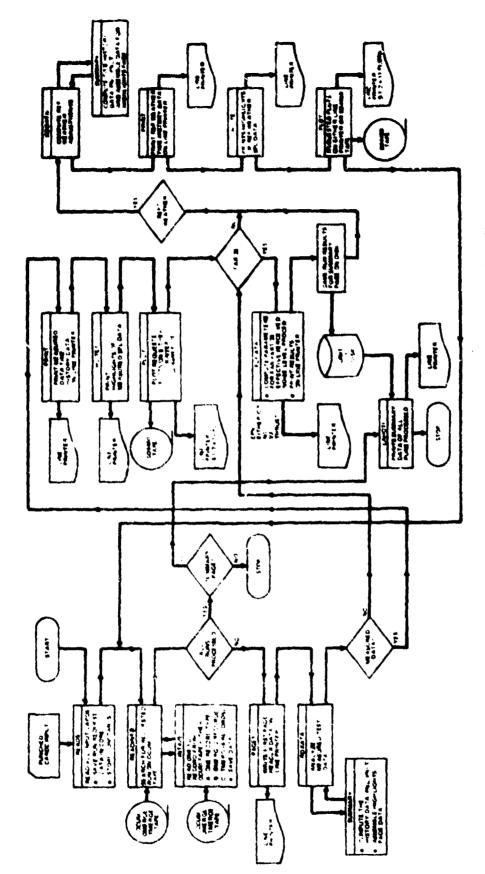


FIGURE 13. FLOW DIAGRAM OF 18M 300 NOISE COMPUTER PROGRAM E20F/E20M

frequencies below 1600 Hz were considered as psuedotones resulting from ground reflection phenomena and not characteristic of the source noise. Therefore, the PNLT values obtained from the (E2QH) computer program analyses were modified, as necessary, so as not to be based on psuedotone corrections. A summary of the psuedotone adjustments is shown in Table D-1 of Appendix D.

Power-setting adjustments are made in both EPNL's and A-weighted levels to normalize each data point to the target thrust of the group. The adjustments applied to the reference-day noise levels are listed in Columns 18 and 20 of Table E-1.

The reference-day EPNL's are adjusted to reference airspeeds appropriate for the power setting. Column 17 of Table E-1 is a tabulation of the corrections determined by the relation

$$\Delta$$
EPNI. = 10 log₁₀ (V_{Test}/V_{Ref}).

The reference airspeeds (V_{Ref}) are representative of those associated with FAR Part 36 noise certification at the DC-8-61 maximum takeoff and landing gross weights (325, 000 and 240, 900 pounds) and their respective flap settings 15 and 50 degrees. On the basis of reference-day weather conditions, the reference airspeeds used were 180 KTAS for takeoff and 155 KTAS for approach.

1, 3, 3 Data Presentation

The reference-day, adjusted noise levels, listed in columns 19 and 21 of Table E-1 provide the input data for the noise curve development procedure discussed in Appendix F. The adjusted acoustic data are plotted as noise level variation with distance in groups comprising data of one power setting, and a least-square curve is faired through the data points. For purposes of smoothing and extrapolating the curves, cross plots are made at selected slant ranges to provide the means for plotting all the desired thrust settings.

Power settings for the DC-8 sircraft are identified by referred net thrust (F_N/c_{amb}) : approach power settings are also identified by referred tan speed $(N_1/\sqrt{n_{T_2}})$, in order to be compatible with the approach performance

charts in Reference 1. Linear interpolation may be used for determining noise levels at intermediate power settings within a set of curves normalised to the same airspeed.

For thrust values between takeoff and approach, appropriate adjustment of the noise curve is required before the interpolation is performed. The difference in terms of EPNL between takeoff and approach airspeeds is 0.6 EPNdB. The transition range for the DC-3 aircraft is between 6000 and 8000 pounds. If, for example, the DC-8-61 is in a takeoff condition at 7500 pounds thrust, the levels along the 5000-pound thrust curve should be decreased by 0.6 EPNdB (corresponding to conversion to 180 KTAS) before interpolation is performed. If the airplane is in approach, the 0.6 EPNdB should be added to the 8000-pound curve before interpolation is performed.

The power setting usually falls within the airspeed range of either takeoff or approach, and the airspeed correction applied to the curve value of EPNL is calculated in a straightforward manner.

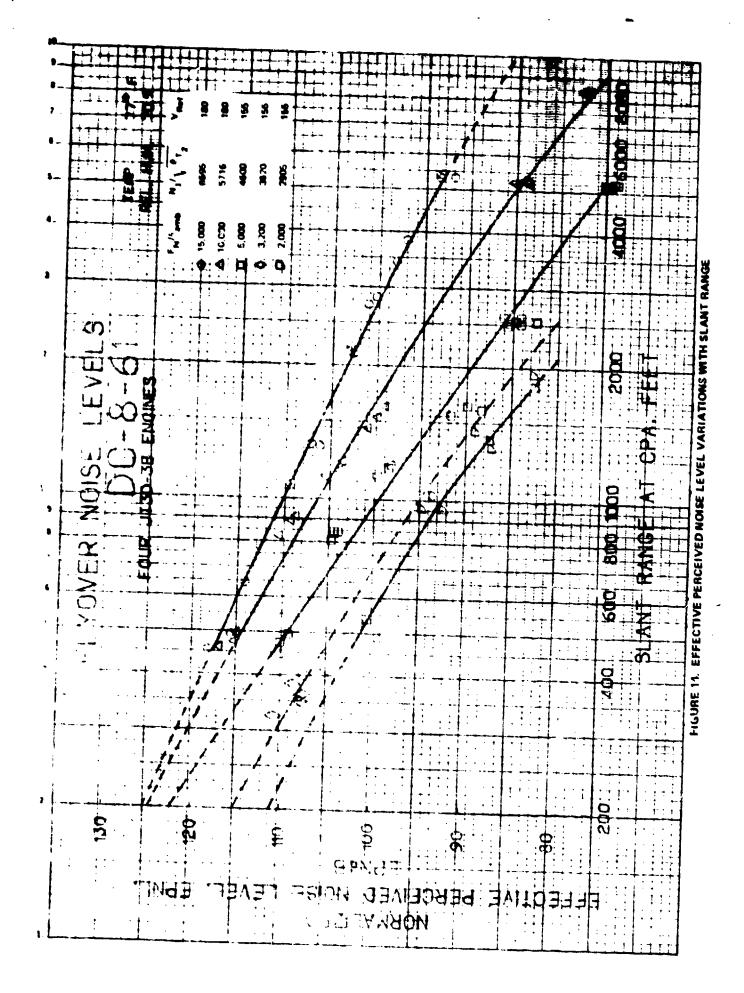
SECTION 4 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

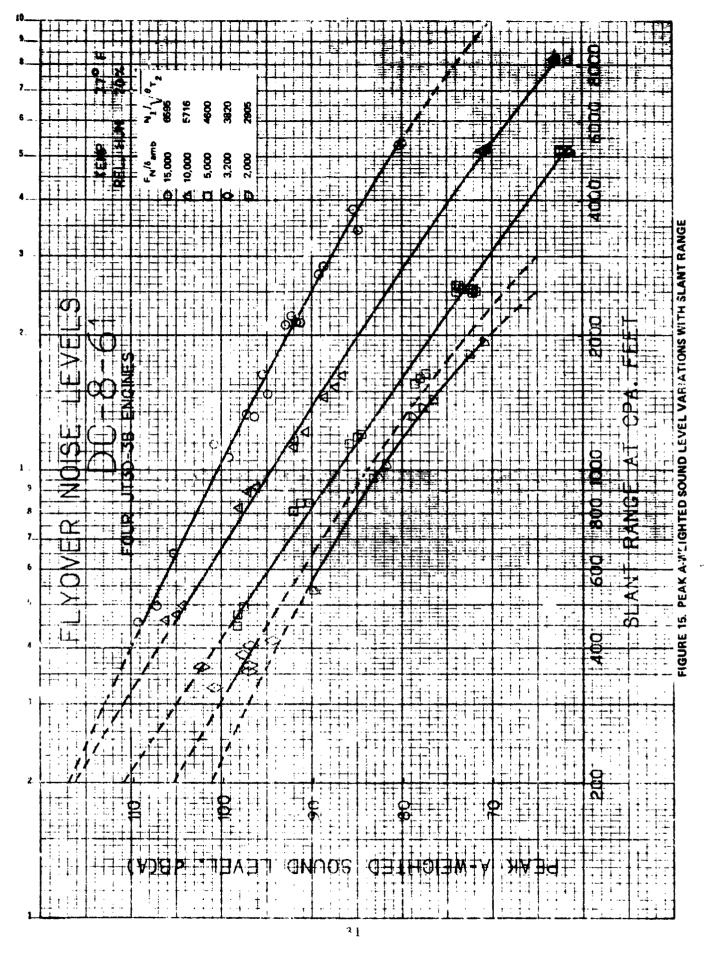
The analysis and resultant noise level information presented in this report are based on the flyover-noise measurement data obtained from the Phase II DC-8-61 aircraft flight test conducted during the period 6-8 November 1973. The analytical methodology and acoustic data computations developed in Phase I of the program were applied to the data. The results of the analysis of the acoustic data are presented as variations with slant range of reference-day (77°F, 70-percent humidity) EPNL and peak A-weighted sound level's, dBA, (maximum A-weighted sound levels during flyover). The data were plotted for several power settings ranging from takeoff thrust to the thrust typical of a high-glide-slope approach. In addition, the effects of elevation angle or sideline distance from the flight path were studied, and levels of lateral noise attenuation were defined. The statistical accuracy of the data used in the EPNL plots was also determined.

4.1 EFFECTIVE PERCEIVED NOISE AND A-WEIGHTED SOUND LEVELS

The results of the analysis of the Phase II flyover-noise measurements are presented in Figures 14 and 15 as EPNL and A-Weighted sound level variations with slant ranges. The preparation of the plots followed the techniques discussed in Section 3 and was identical to that used in the Phase I analysis of existing DC-8-61 flyover-noise data.

Comparison of Figures 14 and 15 with the respective plots of Phase I data (Figures 3 and 4 of Reference 1) shows a general overall lowering of noise levels for a comparable engine thrust and slant range. Plots of the EPNL variations with slant range are compared in Figure 16 for two representative thrust settings. The difference in EPNL's varies between 4 dB at short slant ranges (400 feet) and 6 to 12 dB at large slant ranges (5000 feet). A similar comparison between the A-weighted sound levels would show 2 to 4 dB (A) at short ranges (400 feet) and 5 to 9 dB (A) at large slant ranges (5000 feet).





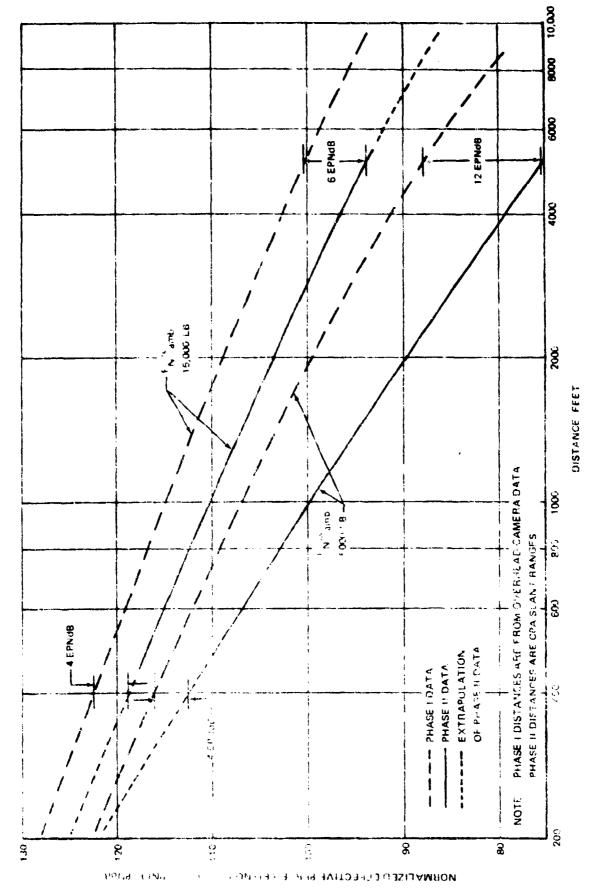


FIGURE 16. COMPARISON OF PHASE ! WITH PHASE !! NOISE LEVELS

An investigation of these differences was made by reviewing the methods used in data acquisition, processing, and analysis. The investigation identified several factors that could explain the differences in the two sets of data. Quantitative estimates of the effects of three of the factors have been made, but such estimates of the effects of other factors are not available. The discussion that follows indicates the effects of the partial adjustment resulting from the application of the three quantitative estimates.

Different methods were used in determining the flight paths of the airplane. For the Yuma tests, the MALT tracking system (Paragraph 2.3.4) was used, which has a demonstrated accuracy of ± 0.05 -percent. For the Fresno tests, the less accurate photographic method was used. The photographic method has a ± 10 -percent estimated degree of repeatibility (within two standard deviations).

The noise measurement and data processing systems for the two tests were not identical, but it is believed that the differences could not have introduced any appreciable variances in the noise data.

There were three differences in the noise analyses. First, the Yuma data were corrected for pseudotones in the low frequency bands of the spectra. No pseudotone corrections were applied to the Fresno data, however corrections been applied, the Fresno data would have been adjusted downward by about I EPNdB. Second, the sound-path distances were determined differently. The direct overhead height to the aircraft was taken as the sound-path distance in the Fresno tests. For the Yuma tests, the true sound-path distance (distance between microphone and airplane at the time of PNI.TM) was used. A quantitative estimate of the effects of this difference is not available. Third, the aircraft overhead height was taken as the slant range at CPA in plotting the Fresno data. The Yuma data were plotted at the true values of slant range at CPA. The use of the true slant range for the Fresno data would have reduced the noise levels approximately 0 to 0.5 EPNdB. The simplifying assumptions used in the Fresno analyses were appropriate in that program, since the primary objective of the program was the determination of the incremental changes in noise due to nacelle acoustical treatment. Accuracy in the absolute levels of the noise was of lesser importance.

A review of the surface and sound-path weather records obtained during the two tests showed that the surface weather conditions were acoustically similar but that the sound-path weather during the Yuma tests was characterized by generally lower absolute humidities. Differences in the test-day noise spectra tend to reflect the weather variations in that the low-frequency bands of the spectra tended to agree well, but the SPL's in the higher frequency bands for the Yuma data tended to be lower. In conformance with Part 36 procedures, weather corrections have been based only on surface weather.

Although no validated method for adjusting noise for sound-path weather variations is known, an estimate was made of adjustments in the Yuma data that might roughly account for the sound-path weather variations. This estimate and its results are presented in Appendix G, where possible adjustments ranging from +0.3 to +2.9 EPNdB are indicated. The adjustments for the takeoff power average +0.7 EPNdB, for cutback power +1.2 EPNdB, and for approach power +1.8 EPNdB. Corresponding adjustments for the Fresno data are not available.

The three quantitative adjustments mentioned above are compared in Table 3 with the incremental differences. An explanation of the residual differences shown in Table 3 could conceivably be found in the combined effects of the lesser altitude accuracy of the Fresno data and the lack of a consistent and validated method for adjusting both sets of data for sound-path weather variations.

TABLE 3
PARTIAL ACCOUNTING OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
PHASE! AND PHASE!!

	LOW ALTITUDE/ APPROACH THHUST (400 FT/5,000 LB)	LONG SLANT RANGE/ TAKE OFF THRUST (3000 FT/15,000 LB)
REPORTED EPAL DIFFERENCE (PHASE I PHASE III IN GUME 16)	+4	+6
PSUF HOTONE ADJUSTMENT	1	1
ALTITUDE VS CPA PLOTTING ADJUSTMENT	0	- 0.5
LAYERED WEATHER ADJUSTMENT	<u>.</u>	1
ADJUSTED DIFFERENCE (PHASE I - PHASE II)	• 1	+ 3.5

4.2 LATERAL NOISE ATTENUATION

The determination of noise levels from an aircraft flyover directly overhead depends on measurement of a complex set of physical variables. The variations of noise level with distance shown in Figures 14 and 15 are based on measurement of these variables. However, the generation of community noise-impact area contours utilizes not only overhead noise data but also data from the slant-range sideline noise measurements for given aircraft-altitude profiles. Variations of extra ground attenuation (EGA), shielding, and directivity effects as functions of elevation angle (β), must be considered in any accurate definition of noise impact area. As a Phase II study objective, data were measured on either side of the flight path during aircraft flyovers and analyzed in an effort to determine these combined effects on lateral noise attenuation.

Figure 17 is a plot showing the variation of lateral noise attenuation with elevation angle (β) for three power settings. The variation is a function of β and the distance D to the side of the flight path. The data points shown comprise a range of sideline distances from 2500 feet to 8000 feet and slant ranges to approximately 9900 feet.

To normalize the data, differences in noise levels for equal overhead and sideline sound paths were calculated, thus removing effects of attenuation due to atmospheric absorption and spherical divergence. When plotted, the data points collapse to a single curve, rather than the expected spread at any given elevation angle with variations in sideline distance. These data would indicate that the lateral noise attenuation is primarily a function of elevation angle (β); and that the effect of sound path length is negligible. Additional noise-level measurements at sideline distances of 500 to 1500 feet and at low aircraft altitudes (300 feet); as well as large slant-range flyovers at small elevation angles, should help to confirm or revise the observed trend.

4.3 LATERAL PROPAGATION EFFECTS

The possible effects of test-site asymmetry on flyover-noise level measurements are recognized. Other studies (Reference 5) have ascribed

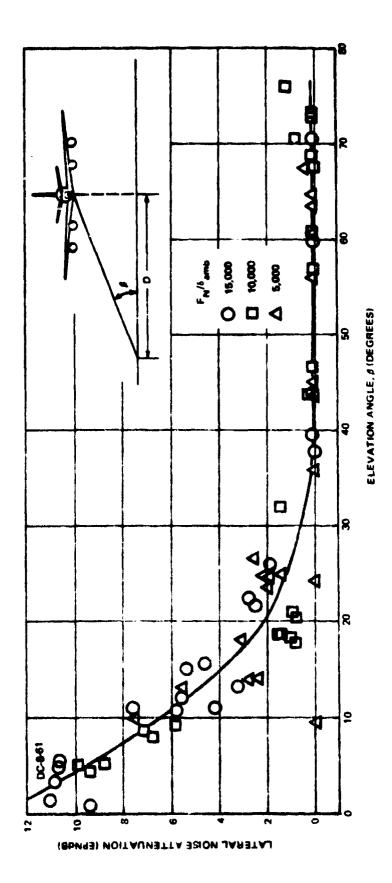


FIGURE 17. VARIATION OF LATERAL NOISE ATTENUATION WITH ELEVATION ANGLE, $oldsymbol{eta}$

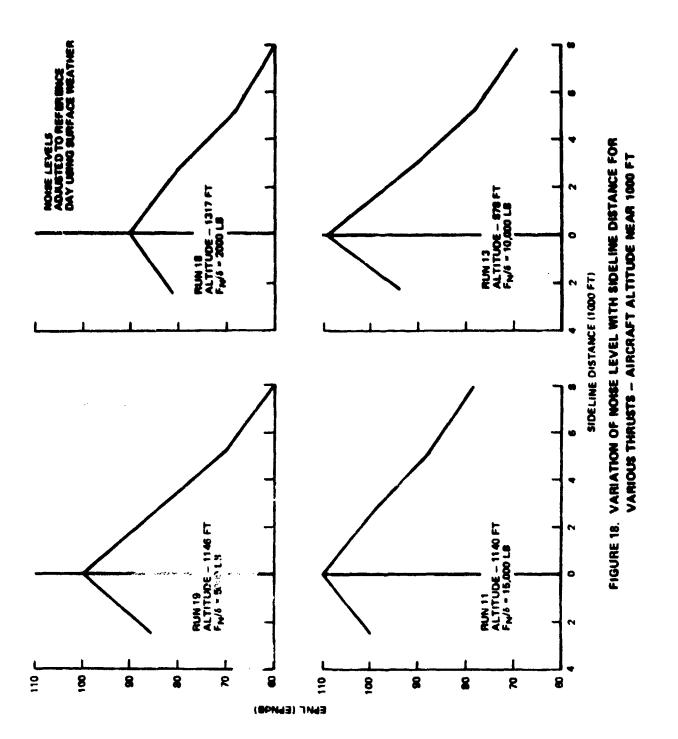
to EGA, anomolous sideline noise levels for small elevation angles (3- to 4-degrees) of the flyover aircraft (400 feet). It was pointed out that elevation differences between sideline measurement locations could be the "explanation" for differences in long-range (6000 feet), symmetrical, sideline noise-level measurements.

In selecting Yuma International Airport as the test site for the Phase II flyover tests, consideration was given to the relatively flat terrain; and although the data from the tests have limitations (single location on NW side), a quantitative evaluation was made of the test site asymmetry.

Figure 18 shows plots of EPNL variations with distance to the sideline of the flight path, at altitudes near 1,000 feet, for thrust settings of 15,000, 10,000, 5,000, and 2,000 pounds. The plots show symmetry for the data available, however, on one side only a single location at 2500 feet was used. Therefore, the symmetry at large sideline distances and low elevation angles could not be determined.

Figure 19 presents similar plots for thrusts of 15,000, 10,000, and 5,000 pounds at altitudes near 5000 feet. The curves are relatively flat compared to those in Figure 18, this demonstrates the effect of the difference in sound path length between overhead and sideline locations. The relative increase in sound path lengths in going from an overhead distance of 1,000 feet to a sideline distance of 8,000 feet is approximately eight times (Figure 18); the relative increase in sound path distance in going from an overhead distance of 5,000 feet to a sideline distance of 8,000 feet is approximately 1.9 times (Figure 19). The difference in attenuation for these distance factors, based on spherical divergence is approximately 12 dB.

Figure 20 shows the noise level variation for overhead and sideline distances for various aircraft flyover altitudes at takeoff thrust. As the flyover altitude is increased, there is a noticeable flattening of the curves, because the centerline noise levels decrease and the sideline noise levels increase with increasing elevation angle (β) .



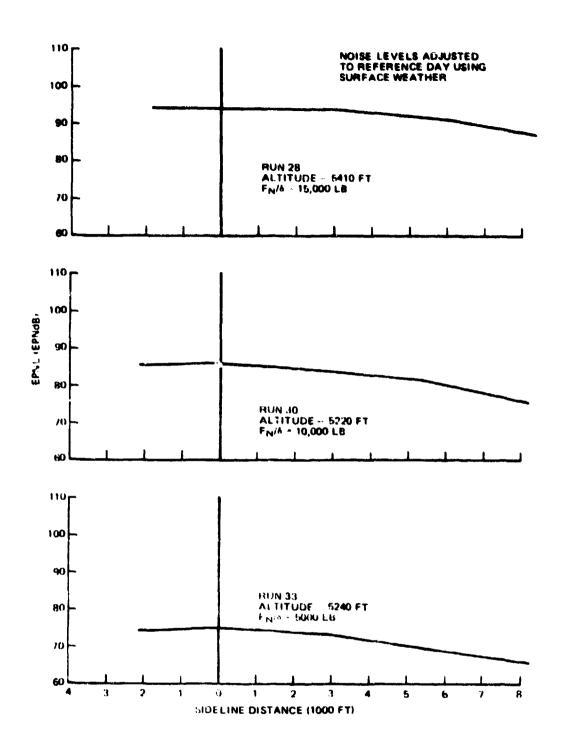


FIGURE 19. VARIATION OF NOISE LEVEL WITH SIDELINE DISTANCE FOR VARIOUS THRUSTS – AIRCRAFT ALTITUDE NEAR 5000 FT

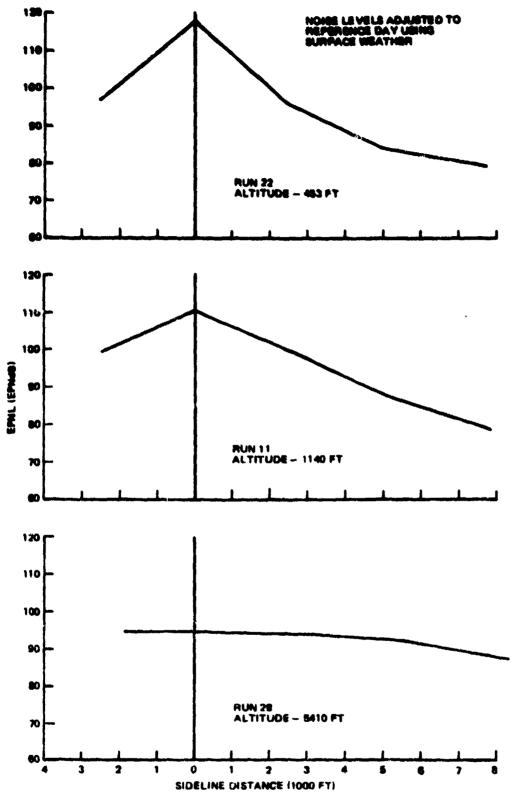


FIGURE 20. VARIATION OF NOISE LEVEL WITH SIDELINE DISTANCE FOR VARIOUS ALTITUDES AT TAKEOFF THRUST, F_N/6 = 18,000 La

4.4 DATA ACCURACY

The statistical accuracy of the data used in determining the EPNL curves in Figure 14 is tabulated in Table 3 in terms of the 90-percent confidence limits. The noise data used were measured at the centerline microphones, corrected to reference-day conditions and adjusted to the reference airspeed and appropriate target thrust.

The method used in the analysis utilized grouping of the normalized data points by sets in a limited altitude range and adjusting each data point to a common altitude by the technique shown in Figure 21. The sample data point was adjusted from its measured CPA of 1140 feet to the common slant range of 1500 feet along a path parallel to a segment of the 10,000 pound curve from Figure 14. Applying a \triangle EPNL of -3.3 EPNdB to the measured 105.5 EPNdB (at the CPA) results in an EPNL of 102.2 DPNdB. Each point is adjusted to 1500 feet in the same manner, and the percent confidence limits of the six data points determined by using the small sample t distribution method as follows (Page 244 of Reference 4):

The small sample confidence limits, μ , for 90 percent is given by

$$\mu = \bar{X} \pm t$$
. 05 $\frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}$

where t 05 is the distribution factor dependent on the number of samples,

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{(x_1-x)^2 + (x_2-x)^2 - \dots + (x_n-x)^2}{n-1}}$$

and \overline{X} = average of n samples consisting of X_1 , X_2 ---- X_n .

The results shown in Table 3 indicate the 90-percent confidence limits to be better than ± 1.0 EPNdB, except for the low-altitude range (450-650 feet) at 15,000-pounds thrust (± 1.27 EPNdB), and the mid-altitude range at 5,000-pounds thrust (± 2.29 EPNdB). Of these, only the latter data are outside the program objective of equal or better than ± 1.5 EPNdB 90 percent confidence limits.

TABLE 4
CONFIDENCE LIMITS

THRUST, F _N A	ALTITUDE RANGE (PEET)	ALTITUDE TO MINCH DATA AND HORMALIZED, (PEET)	NO. OF BATA FOMTS	es PERCENT COMPRESNOS LIMITS
10,000	400-400 1665-1612 2120-5446	900 1909 3000	3 6 10	±1 27 ±0.61 ±0.64
10,000	460-016 1130-1630 6231-8417	600 1600 7000	6	±0.51 ±0.66 ±0.35
¥,900	445-849 1147-1 966 2869-8260	600 1900 4000	6 6 12	±0.71 ±2.20 ±0.74
3,200	323-412	370		+0.71
2,000	480-1940	1000	11	:0.79

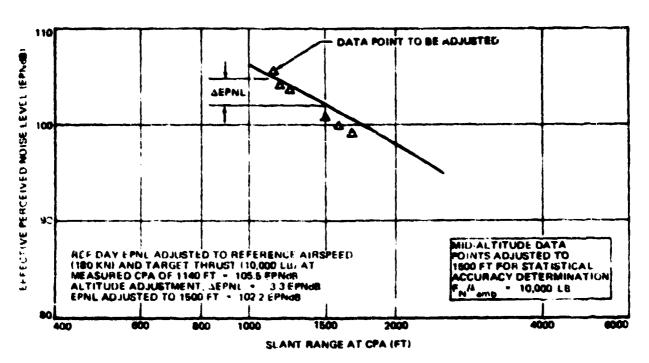


FIGURE 21. DATA POINT ALTITUDE ADJUSTMENT

The three low altitude data points at 15,000-pounds comprise the group giving +1.27 EPNdB confidence; although the scatter of these points, as seen in Figure !4, does not appear excessive. Figure !4 also shows the three 5000-pound data points near 1600 feet, which when grouped with the three data points near 1350 feet (all adjusted to 1500 feet) result in the largest confidence interval of ±2.29 EPNdB. The scatter is evident in the FIPNL plotted data but cannot be accounted by variations in airspeed or thrust.

The data for long distance and low thrust (2, 000-pounds) showed very favorable results as reflected in the confidence limits.

4.5 LATERAL NOISE ATTENUATION ADJUSTMENT

Although not initially a test objective, a brief study was made into methods of presenting the effects of lateral noise attenuation, including EGA, and the manner in which far sideline distances and low airplane altitudes combine to produce lower-than-expected noise levels. Other studies (References 5 and 6) have suggested a fan plot or "ladder technique" for presenting adjustments to EPNL values to account for EGA effects. Each plot, however, is limited to a specific power setting, thus requiring several plots and considerable interpolation to determine off-design values. As a result a method is suggested as a procedure to compute EPNL's for sideline locations. This method, Figure 22, is based on the relationship

$$EPNL = EPNL_{N} - 10 \log_{10} \frac{V}{V_{REF}} - LNA$$

where

EPNL = normalized EPNL, EPNdB

V = aircraft velocity

V_{REF} = reference aircruft velocity

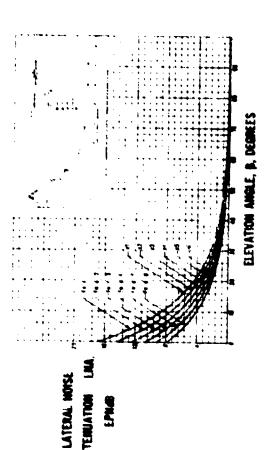
LNA = lateral noise attenuation, EPNdB



MALLETS O'M, AS A FUNCTION OF COM

LATERAL MOISE ATTENDATION AS A FUNCTION OF ELEVATION (

LNA = ke-x = f(Fig/5 amb. B)



CPA BENEATH FLIDHT PATH, AL

EPML = EPML M - 10 log

NOTE: ALL LEVELS ARE FUR PRESENTATION PURPOSES ONLY

FIGURE 22. SUGGESTED PROCEDURE TO COMPUTE EFFECTIVE PERCEIVED NOISE LEVELS FOR SIDELINE LOCATIONS

ATTEMUATION

and

LNA =
$$ke^{-x} = f(F_N/\delta_{amb}, \beta)$$

Figure 22 is presented as a suggested method with no attempt made to provide quantitative values.

4.6 VERTICAL PROPAGATION EFFECTS

Sound propagating through the atmosphere is subject to uniform spreading losses that follow the inverse square law of spherical divergence and atmospheric absorption (or "excess attenuation"). Reference 2 was issued by the SAE as a recommended practice for determining atmospheric absorption as a function of temperature and humidity and applying adjustments to determine standard-day noise levels. Subsequent to its issuance, APR 866 was subject to critical evaluation. However, at the present time, it is the accepted method used to meet the requirements for FAR Part 36 aircraft noise certification. Therefore, all noise levels presented in this report are based on the procedures of ARP 866. This required the use of surface weather conditions (temperature and relative humidity measured at 10 meters above the ground) and adjusting the measured data to reference-day values (77°F and 70-percent relative humidity).

It was an objective of this study to investigate what effects variations in temperature and relative humidity along the entire noise propagation path might have on the determination of the reference-day noise levels.

The method followed was to segment the sound path in horizontal strata from the noise source (aircraft) to the measurement location. For each segment, the average weather conditions were determined from the information provided by Figure B-4 of Appendix B. A computer subroutine from the E2QH program (see Paragraph 3.3.1) was used to determine the ARP 866 adjustments in the sound path distance in each segment; the summation of these adjustments was applied to the measured data, and a reference-day noise level spectrum plotted. Shown in Appendix G are tabulations of comparisons between EPNL values determined by the layered-weather and the FAR. Part 36 methods (Table G-1). Also shown in Figure G-1, are representative examples of the 1/3-octave band spectra plots.

The reference-day EPNL values determined by the layered weather method varied from values determined by the FAR, Part 36 method by +0.3 dB (for a low altitude cutback thrust flight) to +2.9 dB (for an intermediate altitude approach thrust flight). Generally, the 1/3-octave band spectra determined by both methods, at time of PNLTM, were quite similar, as shown for Run 11A on Page 151. However, as seen for Run 33B on Page 156, large differences did occur. This anomoly is unexplained and therefore, further research into the effects of sound-path weather variations is needed before this technique can be applied.

SECTION 5 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Flyover-noise tests of a Douglas DC-8-61 were conducted at Yuma, Arizona during 6-8 November 1973. Noise data from the flight tests were analyzed and derivations of the normalized EPNL and A-weighted sound level variations with slant range were made. The noise levels for thrust settings from 2000-pound approach thrust to the JT3D-3B takeoff thrust and slant ranges from 200 to 10,000 feet (or minimum noise levels of 80 EPNdB or 65 dBA) were plotted. The data used were from measurements of the overhead-noise levels and did not include any lateral noise attenuation effects.

Comparison of the plotted EPNI, and A-weighted sound levels with the respective plots of the data from Phase I indicates values that are lower than previously reported. The EPNL's range from about 4 to 12 EPNdB and the A-weighted sound levels 2 to 9 dBA lower than the values shown in Reference 1, with the larger differences occurring at the longer slant ranges.

From a comparison of the measured overhead and to the sideline noise levels for several power settings a significant relationship between lateral noise attenuation, the flyover elevation angle (β), and the surface distance to the side of the flight path (D) was found to exist. Both the elevation angle and the sideline distance are interrelated in the determination of lateral noise attenuation, but of the two factors, the angle of elevation is the most significant.

No significant asymmetry was noted in the measured test data to a sideline distance of 2500 feet.

The plots of the EPNL variation with distance to the sideline of the flight path exhibit a noticeable flattening with increases in aircraft altitude for a given thrust setting. This is because of the relatively large changes in sound path distance, with altitude increases, for the near centerline locations as opposed to only minor changes in sound path distance to the more distant sideline location, for a comparable increase in altitude.

The statistical accuracy of the data used in determining the plots of EPNL variation with slant range was evaluated in terms of 90-percent confidence limits. The results indicate the confidence limits of EPNL to be less than ± 1.0 EPNdB for most thrusts and altitudes; this was also the case for the DC-8-61 data reported in the Phase I study. For the 5000-pound thrust setting at mid-altitudes, the calculated limits were ± 2.29 EPNdB and for 15,000-pound thrust the limits were ± 1.27 EPNdB. The larger confidence limits calculated for those two thrusts result—from variations in the data that are unexplained at this time.

Methods of plotting lateral noise attenuation adjustments were studied and a suggested procedure to compute EPNL's for sideline locations was presented.

Vertical propagation effects were studied and noise level—adjustments for sound-path weather variations were estimated. This estimate indicated that a 1 to 2 EPNdB difference might occur for low altitude (less than 2000 feet) flyover noise when weather corrections are made on the basis of sound-path weather rather than surface weather.

The noise levels determined for the DC-8-61 as a result of the Phase II flyover-noise tests are generally lower than those previously reported in Phase I.
A review was made of the methods used in the two tests in data acquisition,
processing, and analyses. The review identified three differences in the
analytical procedures that contributed to the variances and it identified
several other factors, including sound-path weather variations, that might
explain the remainder of the difference.

APPENDIX A EVALUATION OF DATA ACQUISITION

The flyover-noise measurement runs attempted for Phase II of the Aircraft Noise Definition Program are listed in Table 1 of Section 2. The exact space positioning of all microphone locations is shown in Table A-1. Noise data were recorded for all runs. However, only the data listed in Table A-2 were reduced and used in this report.

All Flight 1 ADDS data contain varying degrees of erroneous data for all airplane parameters. Most of the erroneous data is recognizable; however, other necessary operational data are unavailable for Flight 1. Therefore, none of the Flight 1 data were used in the analysis reported in Section 4.

The acoustic data for microphone sideline distances of 5,000 feet or more are severely limited by the levels of ambient and microphone system noise, the system noise consisting of extraneous high-frequency signals. Where-ever possible, the extraneous high-frequency content was eliminated, and care was taken to use the lowest possible levels of valid ambient noise for each run.

The following runs had incomplete MALT space-positioning data: Runs 5, 6, 24, 25, and 27 through 34. The deficiencies were eliminated by manual position data input with a point every 2 seconds. The following techniques were used to interpolate for the incomplete MALT space-positioning data:

- 1. The available tracker altitude data were compared with the corresponding airplane pressure altitude obtained from ADDS data. Aircraft pressure altitude was corrected to correspond with tracker altitude, and the corrected pressure altitude was then used for missing tracker altitude data.
- 2. A similar technique was used for path speed, where indicated airspeed was adjusted to agree with tracker airspeed. The adjusted airspeed was used for the incomplete path speed data.

TABLE A-1
AIRPLANE FLYGVER NOISE TESTING MICROPHONE LOCATION COORDINATES

	MCROF	MCROMONE LOCATION COORDINATES (FT)*	1)•
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G	99. 8	231	Ċ
B (FLUSH)	18.88	25	φ
U	2460	219	~
۵	2082-	210	φ
w	6463	2720	•
le.	6483	228	•
g	7900	4780	2
I	0098	-7962	\$2

*RELATIVE TO WEST END OF RUNWAY WITH ALL MICROPHONES (EXCEPT & FLUSH) 4 FEET ABOVE GROUND LEVEL

**EACH !*IICROPHONE LOCATIONED APPROXIMATELY 4 FEET IN LINE WITH THIS COORDINATE POINT (SEE FIGURE B).

TABLE A.2
MATRIX OF FLYOVER NOISE TESTS
7 & 6 NOVERBER 1973

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		7	2) (L. (? 2	- <u>-</u>	Z	2	-	o è	¥ 2
CORRECTION	THRUST ENG - 2 000 . 9.		N	M-0 (-	00:	200:	20-40	•	+	6 1 2	**
	1871600'5	8 6			. 92			•		a n (2-4)	* *
TO CORRECTION	THRUST, ENG - 38 TO I	22.22	22	7 11 11 11	5000	2222	on unhan un				***
BOOFT LEVE	SOURT LEV PLY TYARUST ENG - 5 000 LAT	2 2 2	~~~	7	5 5 5	222		200			* *
SOOD FT LEV FLT	(TriMUST/ENG - 38 10	~ 12.12.	7		900	225				-	32
8000 FT LEV FL	BODO FT LEV FLT THRUST ENG - 10.000 LB	851	77	70	00			6 000			* *
5000 FT LEV E	SOOD FT LEV FLT THRUSTIENG - \$ 000 LB)	7 37			505	222				•	303
	TOOK'S AND TOOK IN	n M	~	 -	01	12	-	•		-	*

NOTES 1 N.P. F NOT TO BE PROCESSED.
2 FOR EACH RUN THE NUMBER BENEATH EACH MIC LOC 15 MIC NO AND INDICATES A PROCESSED RECORDING.

- 3. The X-position of the airplane was calculated from the X-component of path speed.
- 4. Lateral position was obtained by extrapolating available MALT lateral-position data.

The flyover-noise data "drop-out" due to ambient and system noise was anticipated, and the amount of valid data obtained compared to that attempted was high (greater than 90-percent). Consequently, the objective of the test was well satisfied.

APPENDIX B YUMA, ARIZONA, TEST-SITE WEATHER CONDITIONS

The dry-bulb temperature, relative humidity, and wind speed and direction weather conditions were recorded during the flyover-noise testing at ground level and by upper-air soundings. The latter data were obtained by the National Weather Corporation with the following techniques:

- 1. Temperature and relative humidity were obtained from continuous recordings from a instrumented light aircraft.
- 2. Wind speed and direction were obtained from theodolite tracking of weather balloons.

The test day surface and sound-path weather conditions are summarized as follows:

- Figure B-1. Summary of Frequency of Occurrence of Surface Weather Conditions within FAR Part 36 Limits.
- Figure B-2. Summary of Temperature Inversion Characteristics by Month.
- Figure B-3. Plots of Measured Test Day Surface Weather.
- Table B-1. Summary of Test Day MART Weather Measurements.
- Figure B-4. Plots of Upper-Air Sound-Path Weather Data.

The data from Figure B-4 was used in the layered weather determinations discussed in Section 4.6 and the data presented in Appendix G.

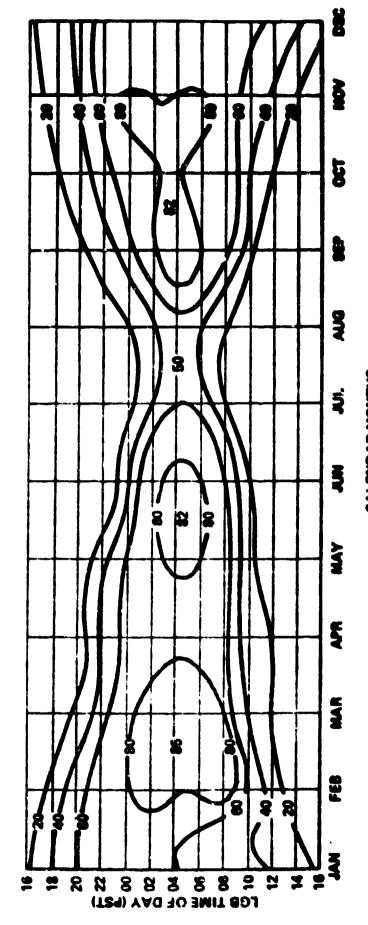


FIGURE B-1. SURFACE WEATHER CONDITIONS WITHIN FAR 38 LINETS

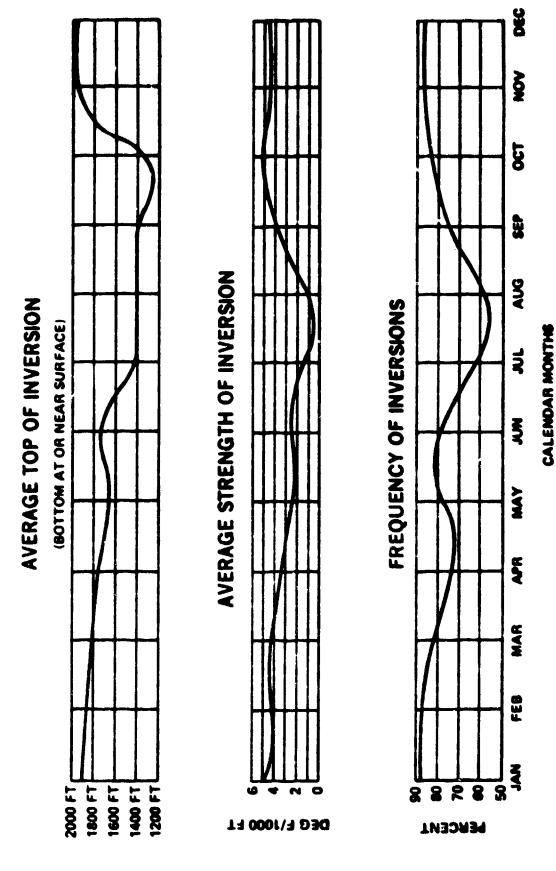


FIGURE B.2. TEMPERATURE INVERSION CHARACTERISTICS

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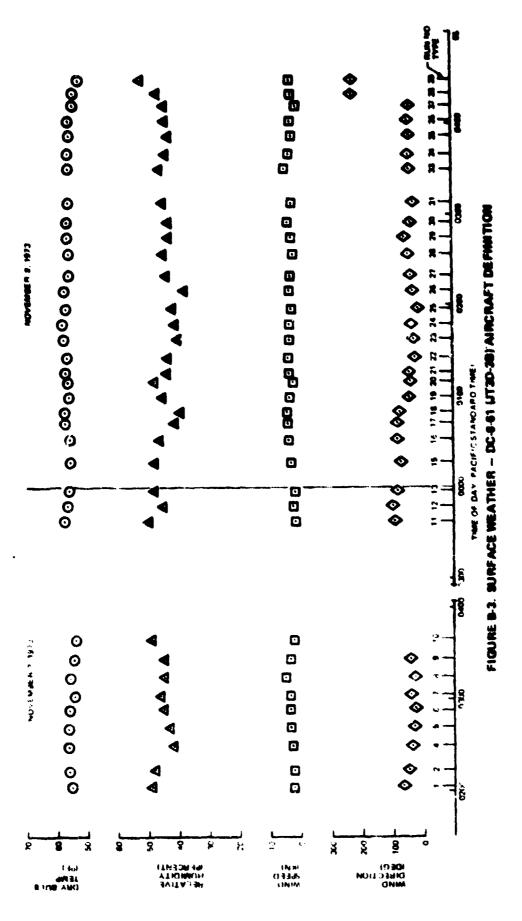


TABLE 8-1
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FIGURE B4. UPPER AIR SOUND PATH WEATHER DATA

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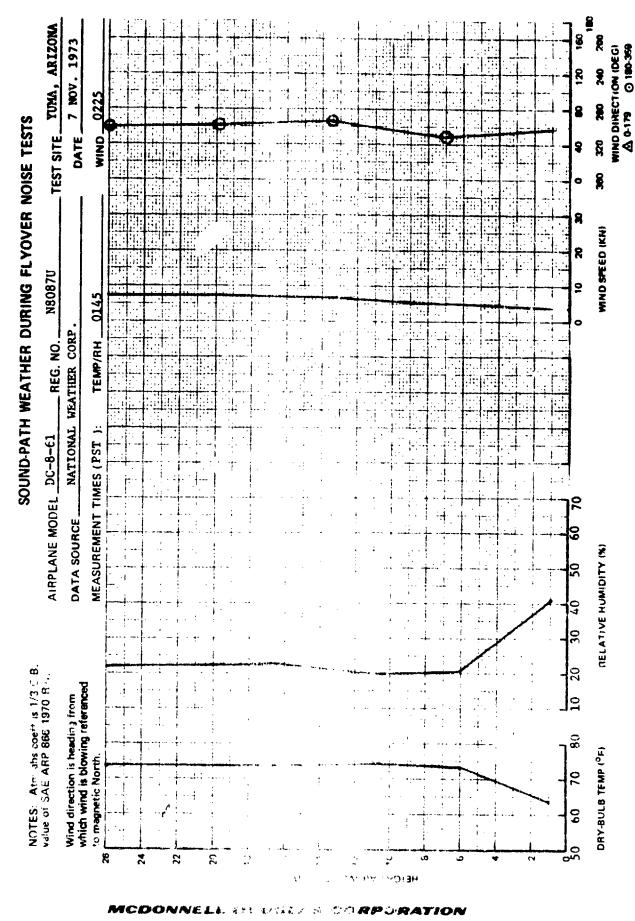


FIGURE 84. UPPER AIR SOUND PATH WEATHER DATA (CONTINUED)

FIGURE B4. UPPER AIR SOUND PATH WEATHER DATA (CONTINUED)

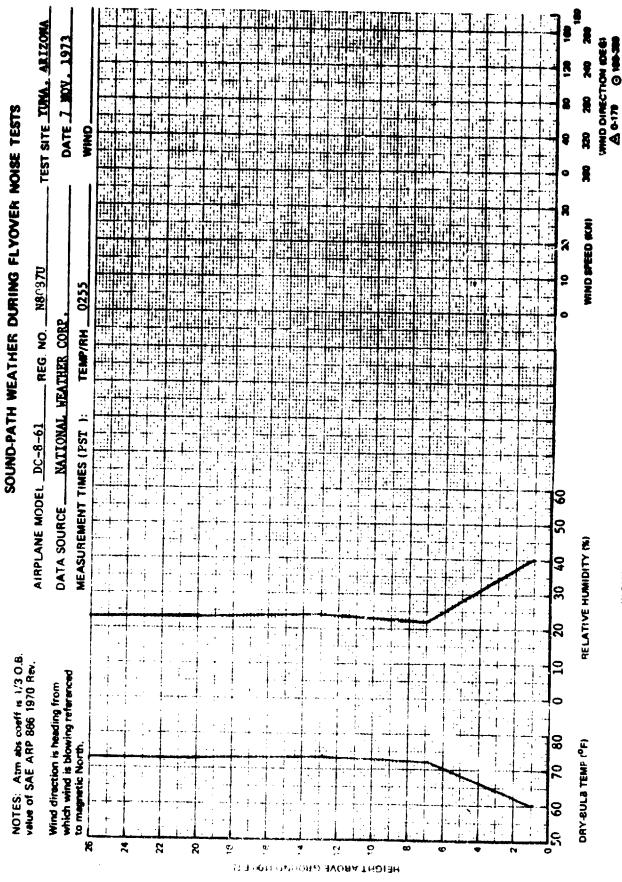
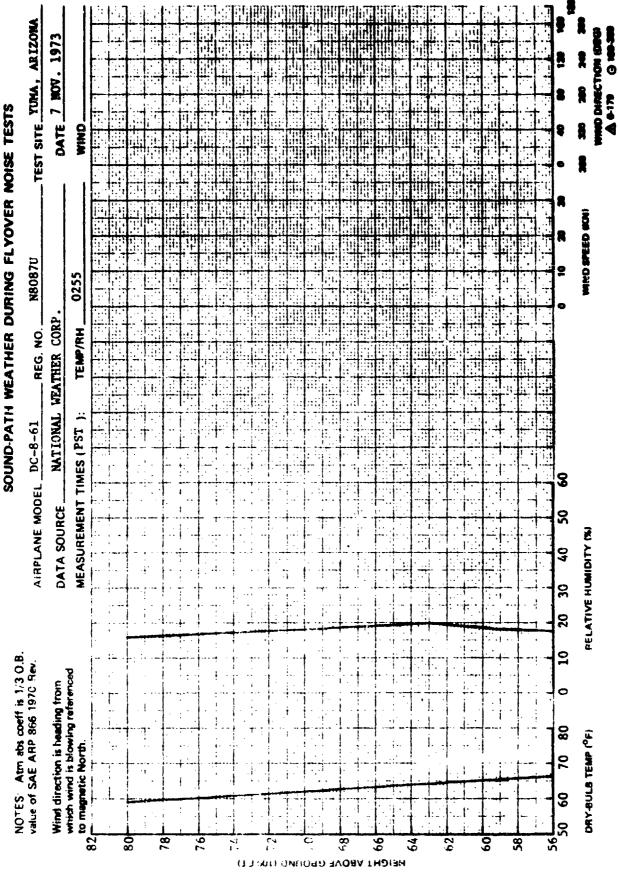


FIGURE 84. UPPER AIR SOUND PATH WEATHER DATA (CONTINUED)

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TEST SITE YUMA, ARIZONA 7 NOV. 1973 WIND DIRECTION (DEG) 8 SOUND-PATH WEATHER DURING FLYOVER NOISE TESTS DATE_ WIND ğ 8 0 WIND SPEED (KN) N8087U 3 0255 NATIONAL WEATHER CORP. REG. NO. _ TEMP/RH. AIRPLANE MODEL DC-8-61 MEASUREMENT TIMES (PST DATA SOURCE. RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%) NOTES Atm abs coeff is 1'3 O.B. value of SAE ARP 866 1970 3ev. Wind cirection is heading from which wind is blowing referenced 80 DRY-BULB TEMP (PF) to magnetic North. 20 9 HEIGHT ABOVE URLUND

FIGURE 84. UPPER AIR SOUND PATH WEATHER DATA (CONTINUED)



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FIGURE B.4. UPPER AIR SOUND PATH WEATHER DATA (CONTINUED)

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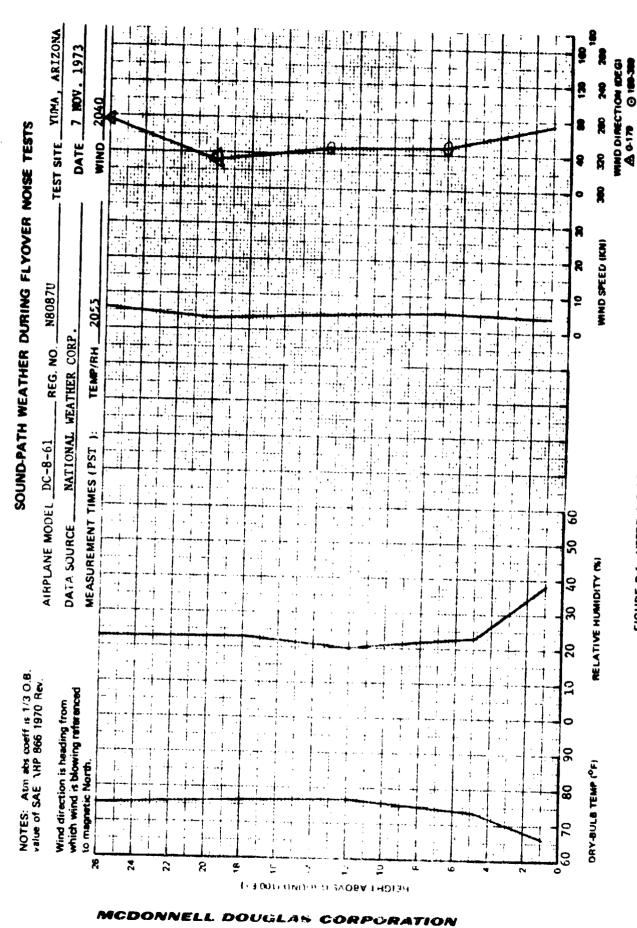


FIGURE B4. UPPER AIR SOUND PATH WEATHER DATA (CONTINUED)

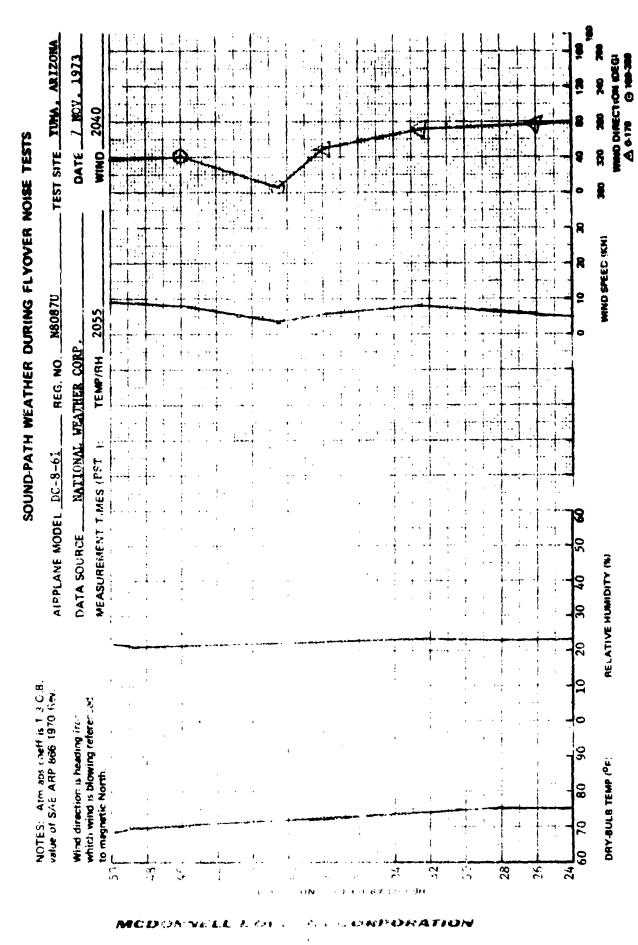
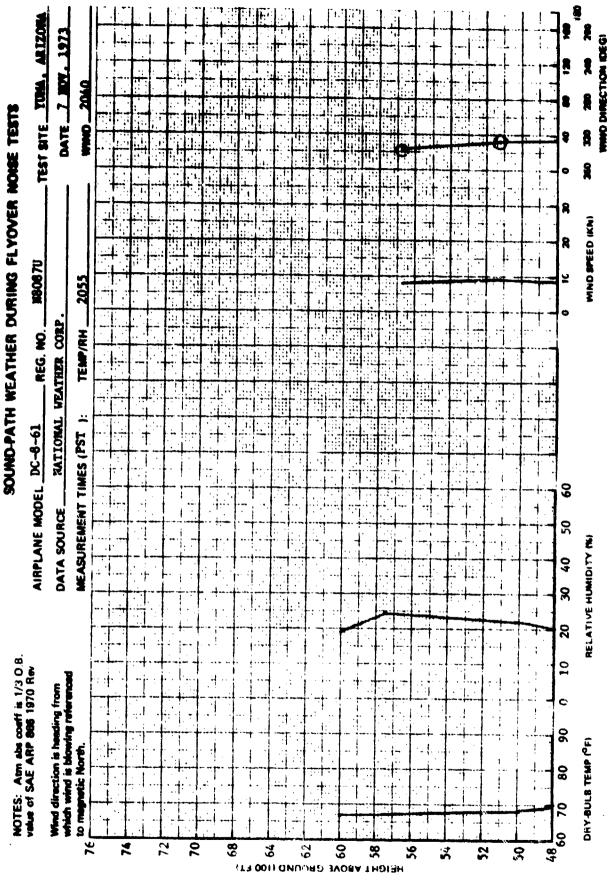


FIGURE 8-4. UPPER AIR SOUND PATH WEATHER DATA (CONTINUED)



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FIGURE B-4. UPPER AIR SOUND PATH WEATHER DATA (CONTINUED)

MCDONNELL DOUGLAS CORPORATION

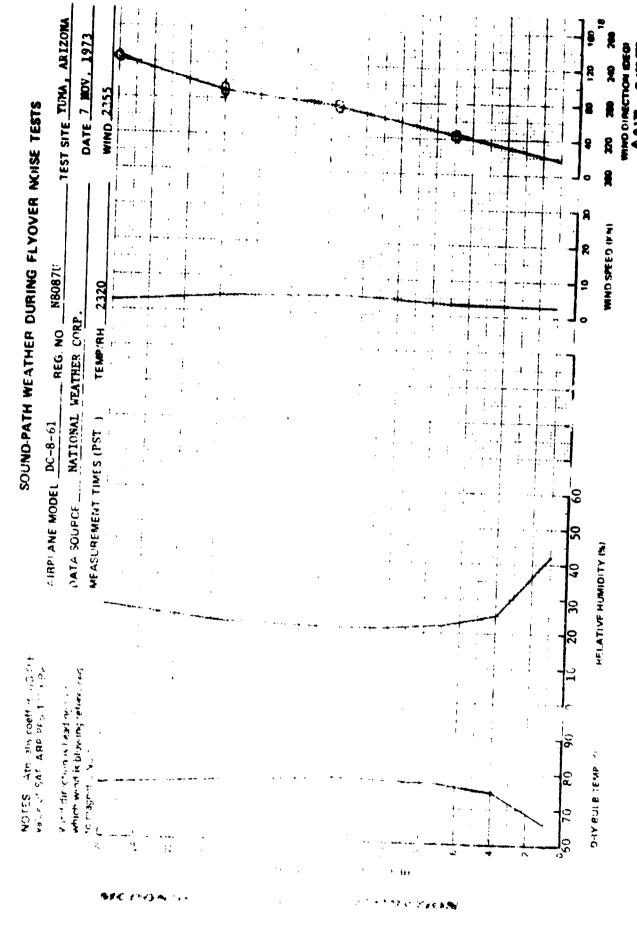
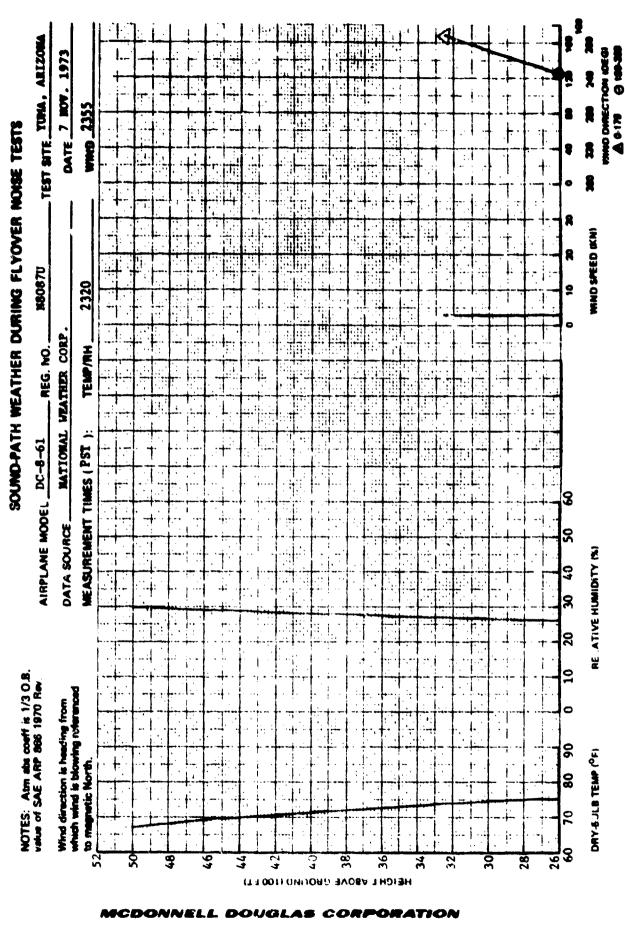


FIGURE B4. UPPER AIR SOUND PATH WEATHER DATA (CONTINUED



HIGURE B4. UPPER AIR SOUND PATH WEATHER DATA (CONTINUED)

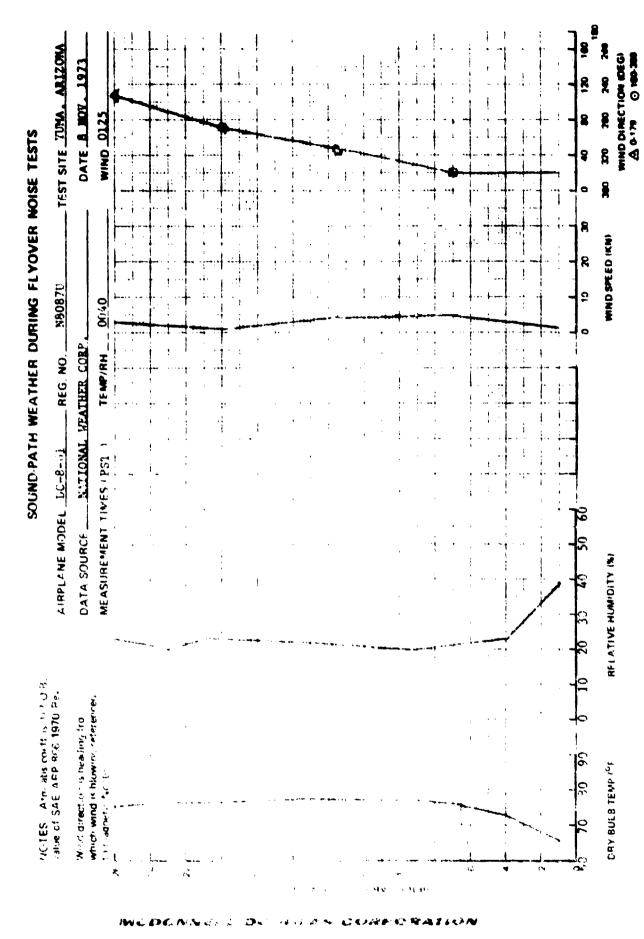


FIGURE B.4. UPPER AIR SOUND PATH WEATHER DATA (CONTINUED)

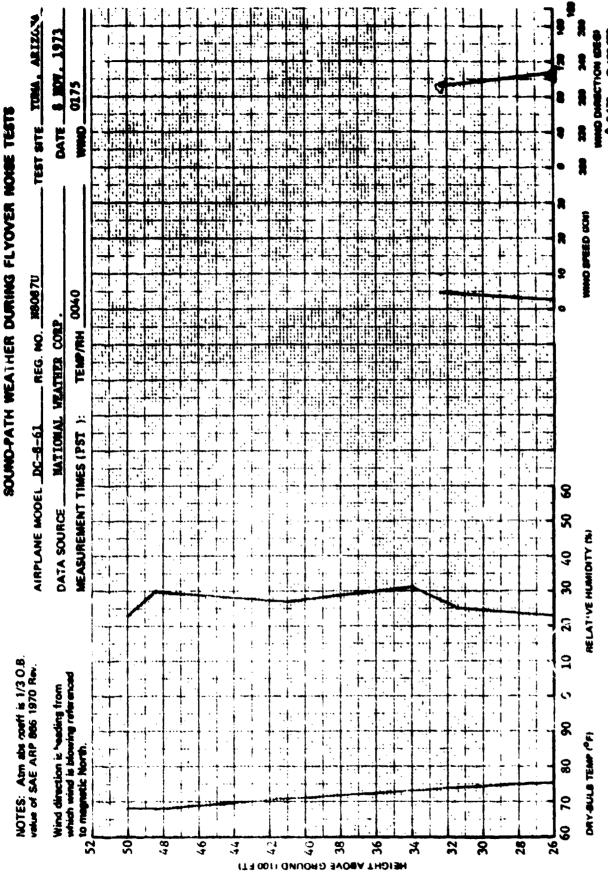


FIGURE B4. UPPER AIR SOUND PATH WEATHER DATA (CONTINUED)

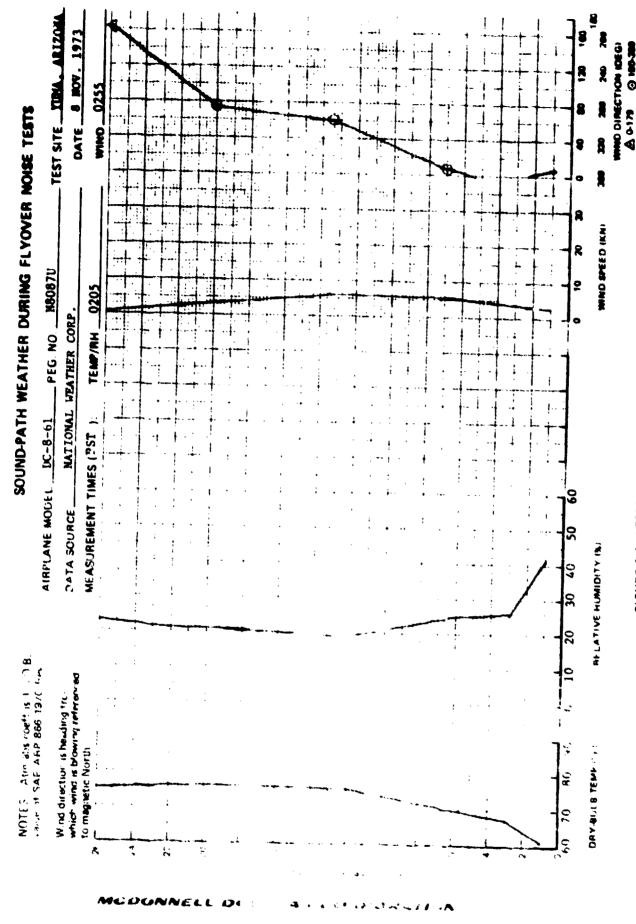


FIGURE B4. UPPER AIR SOUND PATH WEATHER DATA (CONTINUED)

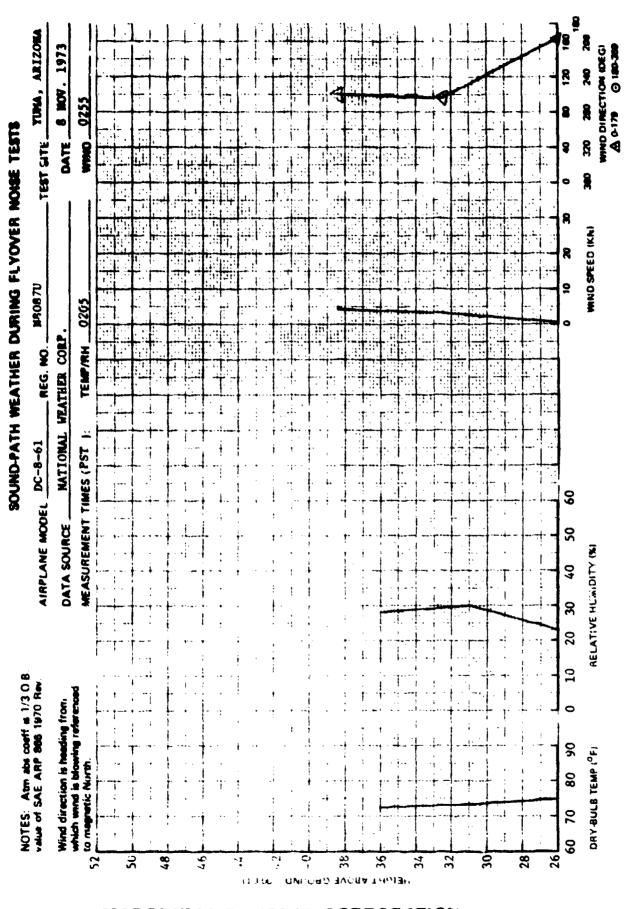


FIGURE B4. UPPER AIR SOUND PATH WEATHER DATA (CONTINUED)

FIGURE B4 UPPER AIR SOUND PATH WEATHER DATA (CONTINUED)

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WIND DIRECTION (DEG)

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FIGURE B4. UPPER AIR SOUND PATH WEATHER DATA (CONTINUED)

TEST SITE YUMA, ARIZONA 8 NOV. 1973 WIND DIRECTION (DEG) 0420 SOUND-PATH WEATHER DURING FLYOVER NOISE TESTS DATE WIND WIND SPEED (KN) N8087U 0315 NATIONAL WEATHER CORF. - REG. NO. TEMP/RH MEASJREMENT TIMES (PST 1) AIHOLANE MODEL DC-8-61 DATA SOURCE RELATIVE MIMIDITY IN 07 70 0: which with a blowing references with the following the second great of Wi OHY-AULB TEMP "1. 90 US

FIGURE B4. UPPER AIR SOUND PATH WEATHER DATA (CONTINUED)

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SOUND-PATH WEATHER DURING FLYOVER NOISE TESTS

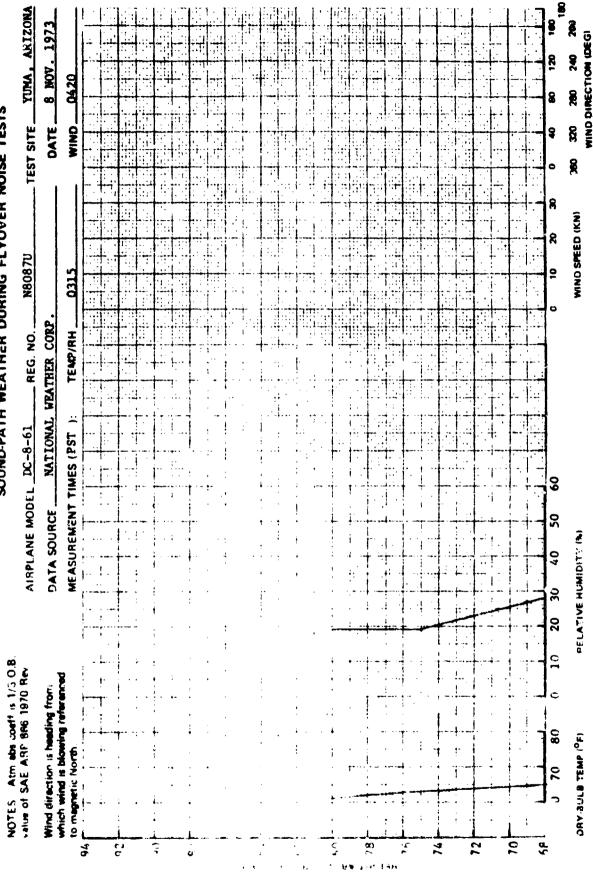


FIGURE B4. UPPER AIR SOUND PATH WEATHER DATA (CONTINUED)

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TEST SITE TUMA, ARIZONA 8 NOV. 1973 WIND DIRECTION (DEG) SOUND-PATH WEATHER DURING FLYOVER NOISE TESTS DATE WIND. WIND SPEED (KN) N8087U NATIONAL WEATHER CORP REG. NO. ATPLANE MODEL DC-8-51 MEASUREMENT TIMES (PST DATA SOURCE __ AL AT HUM, D'TY IN NOTES Attracts evert is 1/3 () H. which wind is blowing referenced West direction is heading from to magnetic North.

FIGURE BA UPPER AIR SOUND PATH WEATHER DATE (CONTINUED)

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FIGURE 84. UPPER AIR SOUND PATH WEATHER DATA (CONCLUDED)

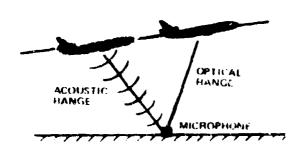
APPENDIX C SUMMARIES OF ACOUSTIC & AIRCRAFT OPERATION DATA

The printed output data from the computer program analyses of the measured acoustic and aircraft operation parameters are summarized and presented in Tables C-1 and C-2.

Table C-1 is a summary of the measured aircraft operation parameters used in analyzing the flyover-noise data.

Table C-2 presents selected representative computer program flyover-noise analyses of the Phase II flight test. These outputs from the E2QH computer program provide listings of the aircraft, weather, and test site parameters used in each analysis. Also shown are the following:

- 1. 1/3-octave band SPL's at 0.5-second intervals
- 2. 1.3-octave band center frequency of tone correction adjustment
- 3. Time history of overall SPL's at 0.5-second intervals
- 4. Time history of A-weighted sound levels at 0.5-second intervals
- 5. Time history of PNL values at 0.5-second intervals
- 6. Time history of PNLT values at 0.5-second intervals
- 7. Time history of acoustic range for noise levels at 0.5-second intervals (sound path distance)
- 8. Time history of optical range for noise levels at 0,5-second intervals (stant range of aircraft at time flyover-noise reached microphone)
- 9. Plot of time history of PNLT
- 10. Noise levels at time of PNLTM.



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NOTE FLIGHT NOMERL = NOVEMBER 5 1913 FLIGHT NUMBER 2 NOVEMBER 7 8, 1973

TABLE C.2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES

FAR PART SE FLYCVER ACISE LEVELS CATA IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

LFTA F1: 17:11: 12-17-13 CATA PROCESSED 64/08/75

1110C408 PAC

MEDEL DE-8-61 REG. RC. AGC87U CC-8-6: FLYCVEM NGISE CEFINITIEN

PACINEZNACELLE CENTIGGERTIEN -- PENA JT3C-39 ENGINES WITH PRODUCTION NACELLES MEASURICE REFERENCE-BEATHER AND FAR PART 36 NOISE LEVELS

FONER FOREST CORRELATION OF FOREST FOREST FONER FONER FOREST FOR SANDY CIRT FONER FOREST FOR THE SANDY CIRT FONER FOREST FOR THE FOREST FOREST FOR THE FOREST
PACE STANDARD STANDAR AIRDIANE 452.6 FT 32.7 FT 493.7 FT 164.6 F. . A 3 . 373 14 H 1

CF 23-35-41.3 43.5 23-35-41.1 TEMF = 77.0 F & REL. MLM. = 70.0 PCT FINE A STRUCK POST TOTAL OF SELECTIVE TO BIG FOR TIME AT MICE. SOLVER OF SELECTIVE A PERSON SURFACE REATHER CONCITTIONS

DESCRIPTION OF ACOUSTICAL DATA PROCESSING

ATMOSPHERIC ATTENUATION EASTO UNIT SOUND FRES CA19211(154) / C.25 CP SCO SECENTS

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EASIC UNIT SOUND FRESSURE LEVEL
1000 REL-0002 MICACBAR)
[AIA TYPES 1/3 CCIAVE, OVERALL, A-810, PALT C. EPAL

RUN 11A

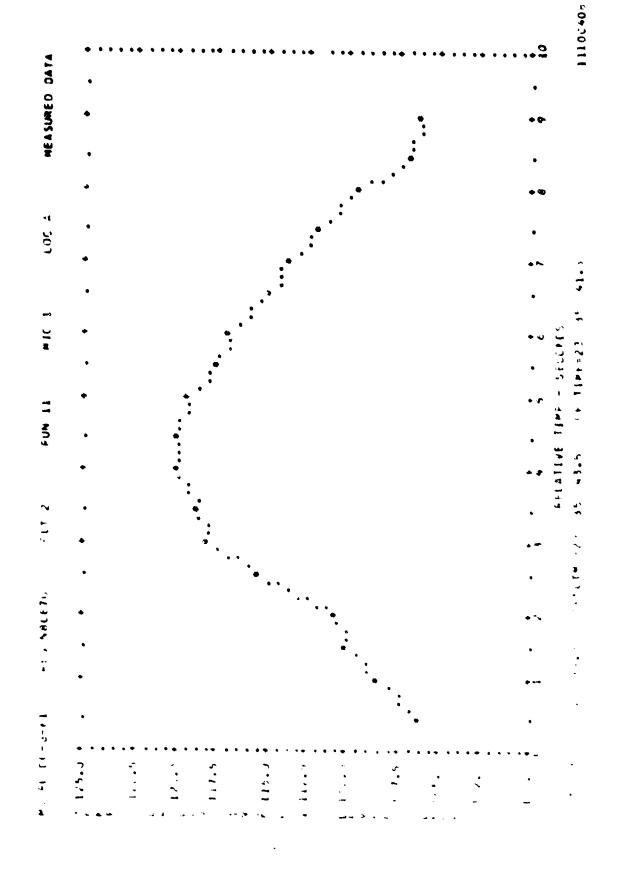
TABLE C.2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

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TABLE C-2 FLYOVEH NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

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TABLE C-2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES : CONTINUED:



FLYCVER ACISE LEVELS FIR PANT 36

CATA IDENTIFICATION INFLAMATION

CA14 PRCT+55EC 04/00/15 . ATE CIVITIZEC 12-17-13

1110C409 PAGE

PUTEL DC-R-61 FEG. NO. NBCc7U

CC-8-61 FLYCVER NOISE CEFINITION

th' Incinitie to netourrite -- pent jil-30 encines with production nacelles PEASUREC. PEFFYENCE-MEATHER AND FAH PART 36 YUISE LEVFLS

DYPELE ELTYFE -- TAPESFE CCAR FINCYER FEET ABOVE SANDY CIRT = 10000 LBS
FEEGWINN AT X = 120E2017 X 22108 = 6-4 FEET FROM WEST-MOST FNO CF RUNNAY

A19PLANE AND ENCINE [ATA
AVG. NINT = 575C. RPH
AVG. EPH = N/A
A/P HEALING = 210. UEG 1 5 C7-73

PLAN PEG. H 14.0 CGP PLAN PEG. H 10.0 CGP H 10.0 CGP H 273 90.0 CG

AIMPLANE SPACE PESITICAING IS RELATIVE TO PIC FOR TIME AT PIC OF 23-46-41.3
TIME OF AIPCRAFT AT MINIPUM DISTANCE FROM MICHOMPHONE LOCATION 23-46-41.1

TEMF = 71.C F & REL. HUM. = 70.0 PCT PEFENCHUE SURFACE MEATHER CONCITIONS

BESCRIPTION OF ACOUSTICAL CATA PROCESSING

ATA . . 500 SECCAES

UTG-5+821(CISA) / 0.25 CP

EASIC UNIT SOUND PRES CATA TYPES 1/3 OCTAVE PAL, FALL

TABLE C-2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

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TABLE C-2 FLYCVER I-OISE AMALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

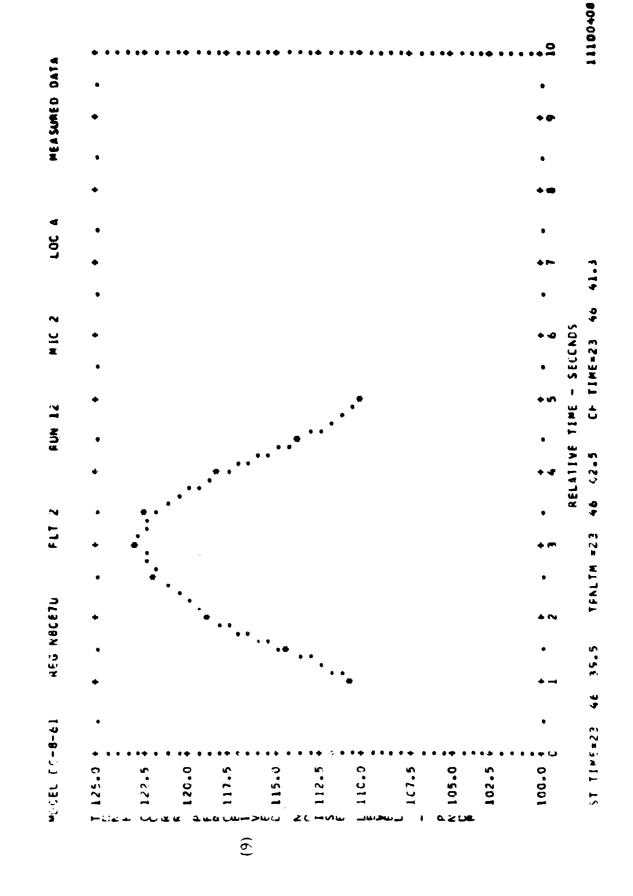


TABLE C.2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

11120408 PAGE DATA PRCCESSEC 04/08/15 FLYCVER ADISE LEVELS CATA LOENTIFICATION INFCRMATION FAR PART 36 CATA CIGITIZEC 1-2-14

MODEL DC-8-61 REG NC. NOOBTU CC-8-61 FLYCYER NOISE CEFINITION

ENGINE/MACELLE CCNFIGURATICN -- PENA JT3C-38 ENGINES WITH PRODUCTICN NACELLES FEASUREC, REFERENCE-BEATHER AND FAR MART 36 MOISE LEVELS

IT PATH, 4 FEET ABOVE SANDY DIRT = 5000 LBS TYPE OF FLYOVER -- APPR CCRR
WEASUREMENT TYPE -- BENEATH FI
FECURDING AT X = -28C2 C Y F
FEFERENCE RECORDING LCCATION

9-56-6 Č-58-56.0 AIRPLANE SPACE POSITICNING IS RELATIVE TO MIC FCR TIME AT MIC CTHES DERFCRANCE CATA IS FOR TIME OF PNITH CF 0-38.

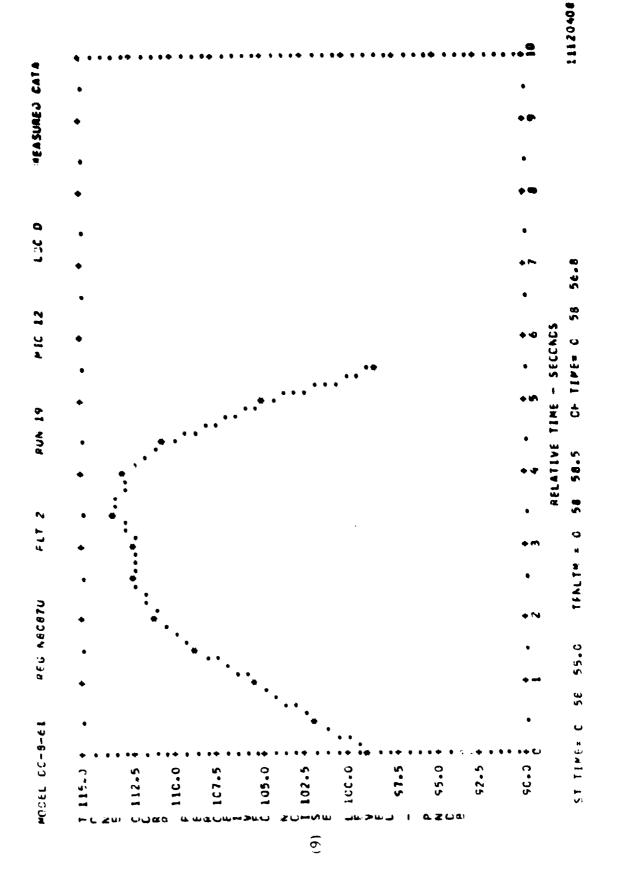
REFERENCE SURFACE WEATHER CONCITIONS TEMP = 77.0 F & REL. MLM. = 70.0 PCT

DESCRIPTION OF ACOUSTICAL CATA PROCESSING ATMCSPHERIC RASIC UNIT CATA TYPES GH1921(CISA) / 0.25 CB 19-51 ART CATA = .500 SECENCE - 500 SECCADS

TABLE C.2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

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TABLE C-2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CCINTINUED)



FLYCVER ACISE LEVELS CATA IDENTIFICATION INFERNATION FAR PART 36

DATA PRCCESSED 04/38/35 CATA DIGITIZES 1-2-74

111CC400 PAGE

PCCEL DC-E-61 REG. AC. NUCBZU

CC-8-61 FLYCVER NOISE CEFINITION

ENGINF/NACELLE CCAFIGURATICA -- PENA JT3C-35 ENGINES WITH PROBUCTICA NACELLES MEASJREC, REFERENCE-WEATHER AND FAR PART 36 NJISE LEVELS

ELT ABOVE SANDY CIRT 2.0 FEET FACT WEST-MCST END OF ALMMAN ANGENCE CATA ANGENCE CATA ANGENCE ANA ANGENCE ANA TYPE OF FLYCVER -- LEVEL FLIGHT
FLY DATH 4 F
FECROING AT X = 6835 C4 Y = 221.0, Z = 1
FFFRENCE RECOPPING LCCAFICA X = 7034.0. AIRPLANE

PATH ANG PITCH BAG GR. HEICHI FLSE. NO. 373 161011 11-08-73 TENT CA BY INC. TEST NUMER 10.

FEIGHT # 5409-6 FT LAT CEV # 599-8 FT SINT-MAC # 5442-7 FT PATH SPD # 221-8 KN

AINDLANE SPACE POSITIONING IS RELATIVE TO PIC FOR TIME AT MIC OF 2-32-17.8
TIME OF AIRCOAFT AT MINIMUM DISTANCE FROM PICECPHINE LOCATION 2-32-16.2 KEFERENCE SLAFACE WEATHER CCACIIICNS TEMP = 77.0 F & REL. MUP. = 70.0 PCT

DESCRIPTION OF ACOUSTICAL CATA PADCESSING

ELSIC UNIT SOUND PI CATA TYPES GR1521(CISA) / 0.25 CB -SYART 1/ * .500 SECENES . SOU SECCINES

TABLE C-2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

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TABLE C:2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES ICONTINUED)

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TABLE C-2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

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	14.5			****	~07	400 400 400	***	24:3			
-36-73	19.0			***	250	~~~	***	43.1			0400-4 44464 64464
OATE 11-	14.5			***	40°C	~~~ ~~~ ~~~	# 40 ****	\$2.5 28.4			00000000000000000000000000000000000000
7657 0	10.0			***	2000 2000		***	70.0			
	17.5	64.3		12:4	75.5	200	**** ****	41.9			2000000 2000000 2000000
₹ 392	13.3	•		446	7:5	455.4	****				
		45. 5		67.5 72.6 76.4	7:52	630	200	+1.1			******
~ ×	16.0	65.2		12.2	13:3	*04	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	41.3			######################################
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1828283	15.3			71.3	400	000 000 000 000	1344 1344 1944	\$ 5.0			2000 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
* 606L	14.5	63.7		200 200 200	~~~ ~~~	200 200 200		4.64			**************************************
ě. C C	14.3	3.6)			200 200	644 644 444	• • •	33			24. 24.00 24. 24.00
#1510F	13.5	64. 2		61.0 73.6	75.3	20.3 67.9	44.0 6.0 6.0	5ñ.6			000000 000000 000000
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	b.271.	27.0	-:-	***	****	元 。	***	***			####
	277.	\$5	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	****	200	****	****	77:			**************************************
	11-00-13	39.6	• 5.0		***	****	***	45. 65.			04.0000 04.0000 04.00000
	CATE 11.	25.9	63.5	****	35:35	77.5	044	***			
	1EST C.	25.0	63.2	77:0	2.5 2.5		~~ ()	77			
	_	54.3	J-++	75.5	35:3-	72.3	07-0 07-0 07-0	47.1			4mm4nm
	2 333	24.6	63.7	72.2	****	75.7 76.8	300	33.1			4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.
	• •	23.5	£4.J	72.2 76.6 77.2	# 15.00 14.00	200 200 200 200 200	2000 2000 2000	34.2			*******
	20	23.0	1.4.1	74.5	## 0000-	£5:5	#04 #04 #00	***			400000 4000000 60-100
(0)		22.5	1-++	72.0	7.55 2.00	3.5	**** **** ****	45.7			******
	CC - 0-61	22.0		71.5	#:.5. 7.:5.	\$6.59 65.99	****	45.5			
	CJEL Rece	i1.5	64.3	33.5	## 15:25 75:35	35.7	40.4	34.0			4-4-44 4-4-44
	7	51.3	63.5	10.12	~	4.5.4.	400 400 400 400	35.6			4700.20 4700.20
	HISTORY 2 31 58	20.5	62.1	71.2	75.5 76.55	400	596.3 59.03	11.0			00000 400001 02-000
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11-20-13	33°C	• 3. 0	•1.4	32.9	200	****		36:3			444
7					244						44-7-
16 ST C.	35.5		• 3.5			70.5	0.00 0.00 0.00	49.1			
	31.5				725	77.00	***	33.5			
60 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	31.6		44.9			100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	****	\$15 6.0			
	\$0.5		65.5	12.1	744 746 746	40. 40.	4.00 4.00 4.00	35.7			*****
72	36.6				266 266 200						4000
 	5.62		45.4	72.5	75.5	200 200 200	**** ****	45.1 33.5			10 00 0 10 00 0
7-7-33	25.0				74.						4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-
PCDEL .	5.92		(3.3)	13.3	72.0	717.	2000 	33.5			40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4
736.4	24.0		£2.5	• • •	72.6 76.4 75.2		2000 - 14.	9K 9K			\$\$\tau \tau \tau \tau \tau \tau \tau \tau
F1C1CR 2 31 5	27.5		62.4	13.1	71.20	72.5	500° 500° 500°	33.5			## ### ## ### ## ### ## ##
Edscaff SFL	1/3 (36.		~	1250	2)—250	44.4 004.	30:1 900 900 900	7,400	3750	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	3) - VE+411 51 - VE+411 51 - VE+411
# W					-						(5) (5)

	8	41.0	707	***	**************************************	-700		32.0			***************************************
(1)	6.277	40.9		****	70.10	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	201 201	33.5			####### ####### *********************
	11-00-13	3.04	200	****	700.1	196	404 191 190	34.7			######################################
	TEST CATE 11-	35.5	200	****	76.4	644 644 644	****	34.5			440400 00000 00000
		39.0	- 50 - 50 - 60	0~~ 0~~	70.0	10.t 65.3	474 475 476	37.6			010000 010000 010000 010000
	1 6 207	36.5	74°9	****	202	\$0.0 \$0.0 \$0.0 \$0.0	404	36.1			6665.20 7665.20 76665.20
		36.3		2.5. 2.5.	2000 2001 2004	65.8 69.7 66.7	404 500 500	36.7			
		37.5	231	-52	7.5.2 75.20	69.2 70.7 66.7	\$2.4 \$6.1 \$0.3	39.1			865.2 866.2 866.2 866.2 866.2
	~~	37.0	6.4.0 6.4.0	****	46.60	68.4 70.7 67.1	**************************************	40.2			######################################
	75	30.5	200 200 200 200	## S	190.7	58.2 71.20 67.3	000 000 000	40.4			855644 155644 1566444 1566444
	10-0-3	36.6	6.64 14.4 00.0		15.3	68.0 71.2 67.5	980 R	41.6			######################################
	PCOFL D	35.5	67.3	~~ ~	97.04	£7.9 71.30 £8.4	200 200 600 600	42.2			######################################
	300.9	35.0						9.62 28.62			2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200
	+151CF	34.5	65.1		75.7	24.0 21.0	566 500 500 500 500	43.5			86.55 66.55
	MEASURET SEL STABITIME	1/3 C.E.	# # # 10143	(2) 156	000 mi	000 W	11 12 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	000 400 400 74	4477 4077 0007	(3)—10 E # 1 E (5)—61 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E
											()

TABLE C.2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

	040 6040	6 P. O	73.6 72.9	466.4	7.00	9999 9999 997-	246 266 200				000000 000000 000000 000000
	13300 4 CF	41.5	72.6	66.7 66.7 76.3	78.0 64.0	65.4	53.6 47.1 36.3				日子の日の: 5 日子の日の: 5 日子の日の日 : 6 日 らりゅうこう
	-08-13	47.C	73.78	66.7 77.1	77.8 74.9	65.0 65.0 61.4	24.00 6.00 6.00				35-8-8-4-6-4-6-4-6-4-6-4-6-4-6-4-6-4-6-4-6
	ATE 11	46.5	72.34	70.02	74.5	64.0 64.5 61.5	24.0 20.0				2000000 2000000 2000000 2000000
	TEST C	46.C	74.2	71.5	78.0	70.1° 64.7 62.6	340 340 34.0				3/4000 4/400 4/400 4/400 00-0/4
		45.5	744	404	71.5	73.24 04.34 03.0	5000 3000 3000				244644 24464 24664
	#10 m	45°C	74.4 73.7	64.C 76.7 17.E	77.E 72.4 64.1	~ 6.4° 0.4° 0.4° 0.4° 0.4° 0.4°	57.1 45.8 40.6				でするのの でするような できる。。。。 できる。。。
(1)		***	73.7	£3.9 70.3	73.7	40.0 640.0 63.0	56.8 50.3 41.4				2000000 201000 201000
	7 28 7 28	0.44	73.6	713.2	2000 2000 2000	71.2*	51.5 51.1 42.4				60-10000 4448440 •••••00 -44600
	I FLT	43.5	73.5	73.1	73.5 68.2	71.4064.6	51.3 51.2 42.4				00000000000000000000000000000000000000
	16-8-6 866376	43.C	1.17	36.6 7.00	644 644 146	72.2* 64.5 62.9	50 E	29.6			870040
	*CC? C * F * C * C * C * C * C * C * C * C *	45.5	13.0	66.1 14.6 15.4	28.0 62.9	72.3* 65.3* 62.8	6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00	\$9.5			2000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00
	¥.c.cc	42 . C	71.3 68.6	74.5		71.7* 65.5 63.7	40.V	30.8			8-48-5 4-44-6 1-4-4-6 1-4-4-6
	F18104	41.5	72.5	15.3	70.79	71.3	4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	31.4			30-36-0 404040 00 0
	MEASUREC SPL	Ų.	F	(2) 150	<u> </u>	41/4 000 000	800 1003 1253	2860 2860 2860 2860 2860 2860 2860 2860	#148 5000 5000	00000	3)
											# 2 8

TABLE C.2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

94 94	99.0	- 45°	****	****	~00 ~00	97				Wer-age
11105	54.5	222	200 200 200	25.5	2000 2000 2000	000 000				200-400 400-400 400-600 600-600
38- 73	54.0	-225	C-44	W	2000 2000 2000	000 000				44-801 44-4-4 111-4-4 111-4-4
ATE 11-	53.5	-22	747 W44	W.A. 	25.5.	000 000				040-040 040-06 040-0
TEST C	53.0	227 200 200	700.1	77.5		4.00 4.00				000000 000000 000000 000000
	52.5	75.7	400 4000 4000	425	200 200 200	40.				80000000000000000000000000000000000000
E 227	52.C	~~~ ~%~ ~~~	400	*****	-4/O	\$C.7				004040 4004 1 1 4004040 4004040 4004040
	51.5	44W 04V	944 644	500.00	****	50.7 43.1				445-448 445-45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 4
LT 2	51.0	227 420	#25. 42.5. 44.0. 44.0.	44.	2020 2020 0.00	### ##				#####################################
 «	\$0.5	73.57	9000 9000	44. 6.40	4000 4000 	34. 34. 30.0				40000000000000000000000000000000000000
10-4-07 00-4-07 00-4-07	5C.C	7477 7477	4000 404 6000	76.3 66.7	2000 2000 2000	24.0 25.0 6.1.0				2000040 200000 2000000
PCDEL REG.	43.5	400 400	994	16.4 66.1	2000 2000	04N				SEMENTIA SEM
AY 58.003	49.0	75.5	2000 0000	77.6	6-00 6-41-	455 655 461				60-8860/ 6-8660/ 6-8-866 6-8-866 6-8-866 6-8-866 6-8-866 6-8-866 6-8-866 6-8-866 6-8-866 6-8-866 6-8-866 6-8-866 6-8-866 6-8-866 6-8
PISTOR 2 31	48.5		50.5 75.5 75.6	77.7	5-50 5-60	84% 86%				8/6//0/ WALAWA UV Budaav
STATE SPE	- 163 677	₩ ₽	(2) -1.59	2000	COCO	4. ∪~	25C00	445.00 44	MUU MUU	(4) $(3) - 3V^{ERALL}$ (6) $(7) - AC^{ERALL}$ (8) $(7) - AC^{ERRC}$

TABLE C.2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

	108 108 108	62.0	73.4	71.9	66. 67.3	5.55 2.55 4.65				640 640 640 660 774464
	100	61.5	71.6	000 000 000	68.7 67.4	55. 55. 55. 55.				1274.04 1074.04 1094.04
	-06-73	61.C	73.4	10.4 65.6 64.2	000 000 000 000	พงพ พงพ กจัง	41.9			75.5 76.7 76.7 78.6 12600
	ATE 11	66.5	72.6	71.2	70.1 70.4 67.5	200 200 200	42.3			66.8 27.8 27.9 12464 16412
	TEST D	9.09	73.0	66.2 5.05.3	70.6	57.7 53.50 53.50	45.C			466. 466. 466. 466. 464. 464. 464. 464.
		59.5	74.3	72.1 66.5 65.3	10.E 53.3	5.53 5.53 5.53	45.3			10000000000000000000000000000000000000
	2 327 327	3°55	74.9	45.8 65.8 65.3	76.2 76.9 68.6	8000 8000 8000	43.7			12.00 mm 6 m
		58.5	75.00		70.4	59.0 54.4 53.7	45.1			200 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
	7 28	5e.o	75.67	649	32.5 65.45	43~	1.95			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	I ALT	\$7.5	44.0	40.00 64.00 68.00	6925	556 53.11 53.11	46.8			100 mm m
	CC -8-6	51.3	72.1	7C.3 64.4 68.4	72.1	55.5 5.5.4 5.5.4	47.1			8 46 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 9 8 7 8 9 8 7 8 9 8 9
_	*COEL	5.95	13.3	6.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	12:2	40.00 40.00	43.6			444 6250 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
5 -	8.000	2 6 • C	72.6 14.3 73.9	65.7	72.3 68.5	7.7.7. 7.7.7. 8.4.6.	48.7			400 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 -
	HISTCK 2 31 5	55.5	72.7 75.9 73.4	54.7 62.7 58.0	12:3	57.8 52.4 52.9	7.64			666 466 466 466 466 466 466 466 466 466
	MEASURED CPL	1/3 (°F °	10 10 10 10 10 10	(2) 150	170 th 170 th 170 th 170 th	48.6 000 000	0000	#/4W #/00 #/00	4, 40 000 000	(3) - V F P L (5) - D P P L (7) - AC P P P P
										÷ (9) (8)

TABLE C.2 FLYOVER NOISE AMALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

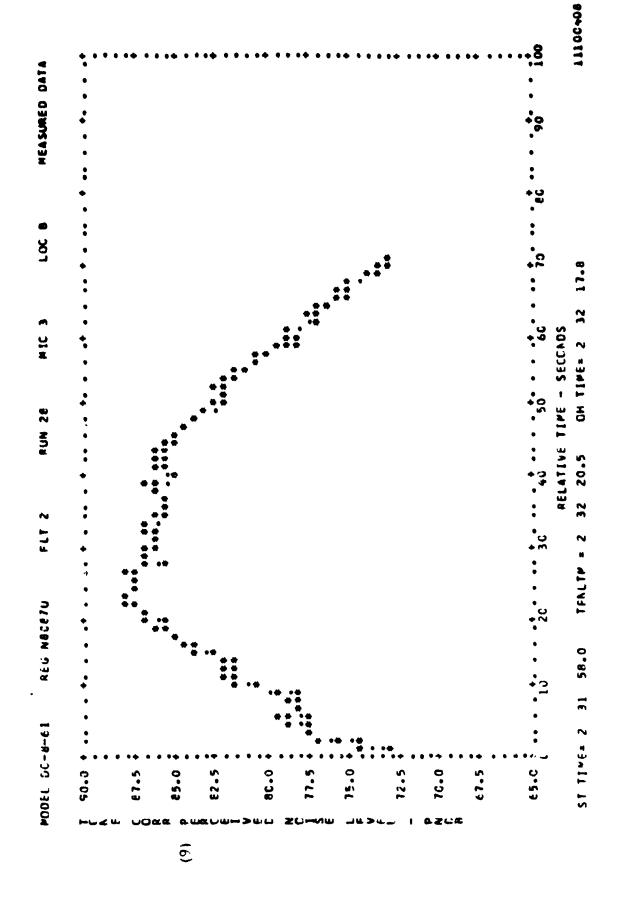
	11700-00	13°C		2.00 6.1.0	% ****	445					
	276	49.5	77.0	27.50	444 446 446	944 944 946					
	11-06-73	68.C	73.7	7.55 5.50	404 400 400	40m					******
	DATE 11-	61-3	3776	90°0	64.5 64.5 64.6	040 000 0-0					~ 3~~ 4~ ~ 4 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
	EST	67.0	72:50	100 000 000	404 604 606	6000 6000 6000					0 4 8 2 4 0 0 6 0
	-	66.5	500 440	70.1 64.5 60.2	000 000 000 000 000 000	0000 -000 -000					44444 44444 44446
	MIC 33	0.99	74° 34° 6~0	76.4 65.3 60.8	966	2000 2000 2000					~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
€.		65.5	73.2	70.3 66.7 60.7	66.2 66.9 66.8	2000 2000 2000 2000					- 8 WE - 6
	~~	65.0	0mm 100	20.9 67.0	666.9	8.4m 6-10 1-64					~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
	P C S	64.5	14.5	70.5 67.0 61.0	67.8 68.6 67.4	5000 5000					~ 0~ 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	CC-8-61	64.0	73.4	40°.46	669.66 69.57	2000 2000 2000					40.000 CV
	PCGEL C	63.5	-62 23.5	46.0	68.4 64.9 66.9	4.4.M.I G-W(I) 					2000 CANADO CANA
	3.0ce	£3.C	74.1	71.5 65.7 62.5	67.7 70.3 66.4	2000 2000 2000 2000					40.05 50.05 50.05 66.05
	F15108	65.5	73.7	72.4 635.6	6.49 6.49 6.49	0.4m 0.4m 0.4u					44.00 44.00 400 400 400 400 400 400 400
	PEASUREC SPL START TIME	173,536	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2) 150	UNIM ORIM OCIV	Ç	7.00 0.00 0.00	3555 3555 3555 3555 3555 3555 3555 355	W4.2 M00 M00 000	6300 6000 1 CC00	(3)-0VERALL (5)-0VERALL (5)-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00
				_							4 6 8

TABLE C.2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

468 500 857 S	SPL FISTUA F 2 31 5	¥ 8•33€	19004 8658	CC - 3-61	FLT 2 RUN 28	(C 0 3)	TEST CA	TE 11-58-73	111024 PAGE
۵	5.59 .	7C.C	10.5	71.c					
	71.50	72.5	72.60	7726					
(2)—125	668.4 7.4.7	69.7 66.4 58.5	65.00 19.00 19.00	740 740 900					
2500	64.0	65.4	64.5						
6.00 000 000 000	₩44 ₩46 ₩40	700 450 450	2,44 2,52 0,00	744 744 640					
1200 1200 1200 1200									
1600 2000 2500									
よこじ									
643CC 643CC 1 CCCC									
$(4) \frac{(3) - (4)^{64} A_{11}}{(5) - (5)} = 4.10$ $(6) \frac{(7) - A_{11}}{(7) - A_{11}} = 4.10$ $(8) \frac{(7) - A_{11}}{(8)} = 4.00$	247776 2 247776 2 24777 2 4877 2 4977	25.04.00 25.	2000 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0	76.2 172.3 153.5 206.5 206.5					

TABLE C.2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

The same of the sa



FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

FLYCVER NUISE LEVELS CATA INGNIFICATION INFORMATION FER PART 35

DATA PRECESSEE 04/08/15 F1-11-21 337111"13 F193

1110C408 PAGE

CC-8-61 FLYCVER NOISE CEFINITION *CEEL DC-8-61 REG. NC. A8C87U

MEASURED, REFERENCE-MEATHER AND FAF PART 36 NOTSE LEVELS

FAUINE/PACFLLE CONFIGURATION -- PENA JT3C-38 ENGINES WITH PRODUCTION NACELLES

JYPE CF FLYCYSB --- LEVSL FLIGHT PATH, 4 FEET ABOVE SANDY DIAT = 10000 LOS FECTORING AT X = 2450.3 Y = 2450.3, Y = 2.5 FEET FACE AEST-MCST END CF RUNMAY REFERENCE RECCRING LCATICA X = 2450.3, Y = 2.5 LOS AURANA

AIRPLANE AND ENCINE CATA AVG. NIRT = 5730. RPM AVG. EPR = A/A FLSE. NO. 373 FLIGHT 2 PLN 29 SET STATE OF EH1 FILLY CLASING

11-18-13

TEMP = 77.0 F & 4EL. HLM. = 70.0 PCT AIMPLANE SPACE POSITIONING IS RELATIVE TO MIC FOR TIME AT MIC OF 2-44-25, TIME OF DALTH OF 2-44-25, TIME OF AIRCRET AT MINIMUM DISTANCE FROM MICHOFHINE LOCATION 2-44-25.4 HEREMENCE SLAFACE MEATHER CONCITTONS

2-44-25.4

CATA PRCCESSING DESCRIPTION OF ACCUSTICAL

EASIC UNIT CATA TYPES

TABLE C-2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SURMARNIES (CONTINUED)

	£-33717	•	36.2	130 00m	223	45. 45.				
		.	51.3	135	•••	48 66 64				40444 40444 40444
	DATE 11-08-73	ø.	\$6.5		53.4	4W				94.99.40 44.54.4.92 204400 204400
	ATE 11	•	55.7	400 400 440	52.4	34. 35.				######################################
	7EST D	••	55.3		45.9	34.0				04445 04446 04446
		æ.	55.0			33.5				******
	લ્રે રૂજા	3.0	55.0	200	64.	41.5				-0049/10 -0049/10 -0049/10 -0049/10
÷		6:5	53.8	-70°	3.4 2.0	31.9				
	1 29 X	2.0	53.4	2000 2000 2000 2000	40.3	31.0				2000000 200000 200000 200000 200000
	1 ACK	1.5	53. C	61.6 57.4	46.9	39.2				2000000 2000000 2000000000000000000000
	19-8-55 V80870	1.0	57.3	-000 -000 00	45.8	34.2				\$440 \$440 \$444 \$444 \$644 \$644 \$644 \$644 \$644
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TABLE C-2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

£-377.	23.6		\$5.50 \$4.50	-	***	# 5° 5° 6° 6° 6° 6° 6° 6° 6° 6° 6° 6° 6° 6° 6°				**************************************
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11-0-13	12.0	64.3	655 655 666	900		44W				24ma4s
CATE 11	11.5	63.2	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	2000 2000 2000	5	41.7				
TEST (11.0	÷3.÷	#IM	64.4	2000 2000 2000	444				
_	10.5	01.1	5.55 5.55 5.55	566 546 546 546	9:05 045 4-w	44m				2-20-0-0-0 2-20-0-0 1-1-1-0-0 1-1-1-0-0 1-1-1-0-0 1-1-1-0-0 1-1-1-0-0 1-1-1-0-0 1-1-1-0-0 1-1-1-0-0 1-1-1-0-0 1-1-1-0-0 1-1-0 1-0 1
c₹ 382	16.0	60.9	6.5 6.5 6.0		400 040	46.5				
	9.5		62.0	400	848 646 646	2007 2007 2007				000 ger 0-000- 000- 000- 000- 000- 000- 000-
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-	8.5		9-19	96.5°	2004 2004 2004	44.1				000000 Charte Charte
CC - 5-5	6.0	6.9	63.4	2000 2001	444 400	35.5				909909 800-000 100-000
PCDEL REG.	7.5	60.8	6.6%	99-	44 P	43.4				
220.5	7.C	€C•É	54.5		54.34.	38.7				94 9959 962 5959 965 5959 965 4690
MISTON	4.5		54.3	2000	52.4 55.2 66.4	45.3				200000 200000 2000000 2000000
MEASURED OPL START TIME	462,629-	in will	(2) 100	00M	44.3 004.	1000	1600 2000 2000 2000	\$1.50 \$000 \$000 \$000	000000 0000000000000000000000000000000	$\frac{(4)}{(5)} \frac{(3) \times EPAL}{(5)} \frac{1}{(7)} \frac{1}{(5)} \frac{1}{(7)} \frac{1}{(5)} \frac{1}{(7)} \frac{1}{(7$

TABLE C.2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

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(1 207	17.C		67.7	61.3	\$60 645 747	44 4.13 4.13	31.5			
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7 29 7 29	:6.0	62.5	6.5	61.7	-04 -04	47.5	,			24222 24222 24222 24222 24222 24222 24222 24222 24222 24222 242 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 242 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 242 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 242
	15.5		600	\$25°C	90.00 00.4 01.00	51.5 34.6 34.1	26.3			60mm+0.4000000000000000000000000000000000
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TABLE C.2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

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<u>-</u>		44.5	£ 3.2		72.4	00r	63.7	56.7	32.0			74.1 77.1 74.1 74.1 74.1 74.1 74.1 74.1
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	7.7 7.7 7.4	43.5			مننه	66.66 66.66 66.66 66.66	64.8 62.3 61.3	202 202 202	34.2			10.14 10.00 10.14 10
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TABLE C.2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

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TABLE C-2 FLYOVER NOISE ARALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

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TABLE C.2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

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	 	04.5	47.1 73.5 69.1	62.2 59.1 54.4	63.3	533.7 53.7	34:				10011000 14011000 14011000
	CC -8-6	€ 4 • €	27.3 73.6 67.5	61.9 54.5 64.5	2017 1000 m 1000 m	24. 1.1.2	34.00				255 255 271 271 271 271 271 271 271 271 271 271
	* C D C L	65.5	£7.3 £9.4 £7.6	2/11/4 2/11/4 2/11/4 0/10/0	1000 1000 1000 1000	0,874 5,400 	175				252. 2011. 2011. 2011. 2011. 2011. 2011. 2011.
	370 °6		66.4 5.4 5.4 5.4	य क्रा १०० १००० १०००	שוסת הושוח הייה שוריי	600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600	35.3				75-1-7-1-7-1-7-1-7-7-1-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7
	F151CF 2 43 5	62.5	67.6 67.6	010.7	6.4.6 6.3.9	53.0 53.0	2.0 2.0 2.0				741.0 711.0 71.0 12.5 54.5
	WEASURED SPL STANT THE			\sim \sim	666 666 668			1600 2600 3600	w 4 € 400 3000 5000	0000 I	(3)
											4 0 0

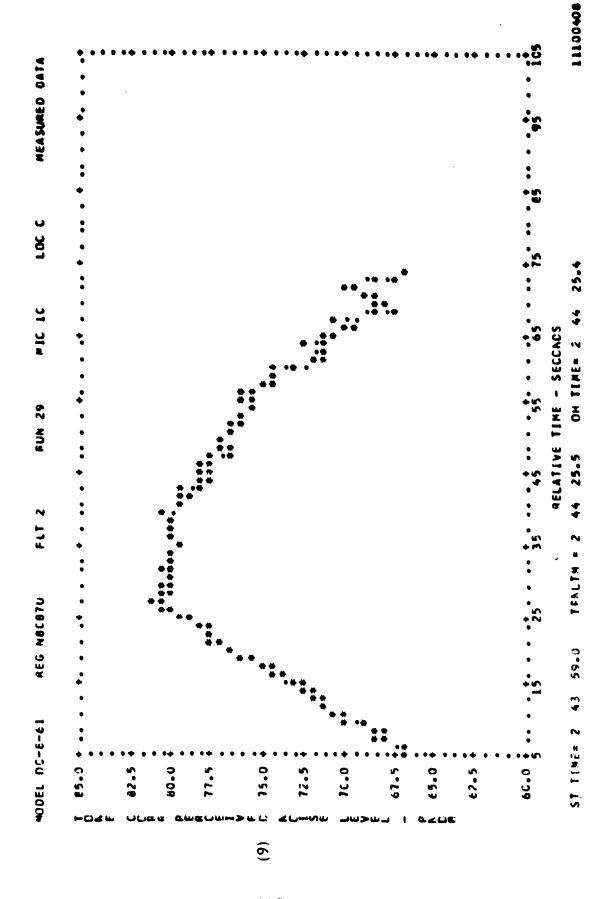
TABLE C.2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

<u>-</u>											
_	82	76.0	135. 2.00	200		44					Mananda Manand
	2011	75.5	234 234 266	300 300 300 300 300 300 300		40.					
	11-08-73	75.0	6.00 0.00	 	59.5	45.0					
	DATE 1	74.5	444 444 444	575 575	61.3	24 20					-2004/40 -2004/40 -000
	TEST (74.0	\$0.0 \$0.0 \$0.0	63.5 57.5	60.5 59.6	47.00	34.3				
	_	73.5	65.7.	400	1988 1986 1986	44.7	34.5				~~~~~~~ ~~~~~~~~~ ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
	of 301	73.0	64.0 64.0 67.7	56.2	500 400 400	\$C.0	36.6				
		72.5	69.64 69.64	57.3 51.3 61.1	56.53	51.5	38.3				
	LT 29	72.0	200 200 240	62.08 62.08	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	614 614	41.1				######################################
	 	11.5	696 696 696 696	50.3	446 8 44	53.5	42.0				250000 250000 250000 250000
	CC -8-6	211.6	62.1 69.3 68.6	63.4 57.4 62.0	52.5	53.3	42.1	•			~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
	200 000 000 000	10.5	60.00 60.00 60.00	42.1 56.1 41.3	44.5 22.5 6.55	#1# WW 	41.8				
	9.003	7C.C	69.5 68.4 68.6	61.7 56.5 62.5	62.6 52.6 52.6	53.1 43.1	41.5				75000 45 40000 42 740000
	H15TCR 2 43 5	69.5	68.5 67.8 68.1	61.1 56.5 62.4	66.2 5.2 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6	52.6 42.9	+1.				
	MEASUREC SPL STAFT TIME		10.00 10.00	(2)—100	2500 3150	4.74	2000 0000 0000	900	w4#/ =00 800	63CC 8CCC 00001	(3)
											4 6 8

TABLE C-2 FLYOVER NOISE AMALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

TEST CATE 11-36-73										
F C C D T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T										
FLT 2 RUN 29	19.0	606 605 605 605	444	59.54	ታ መ •••					11 14 14 14 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
r a	78.5	\$55. \$65. \$45.	61.7 55.3 56.3	60.5 58.7 5.2.2	43.2					72657 72665 7666 7666 7666 7666
50-8-6 8.048-6	78.0	000 100 100 100	55.7	20 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	44.2					730000 130000 130000 130000 130000
7 6 6 6 6 6	11.5	£6.33 66.33	162.7 160.7	60.3 59.0 64.0	45.4					~ # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
)))°.5	11.0	499 499 •••	65.0 56.0 56.1	400 400 400 400	4.4 40 60					18666.5.5 18666.5.5 18666.5.5 18666.5
-1510a	76.5	6000	65.1 56.2 56.7	58.5 53.4 53.4	4.5					25.00 64.6 64.6 13179
HEASURE STA		(B ring)	12)	200 250 315	4.0.A 5.00 6.00	6.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	25000	3 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	6 3 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	$\frac{(3)}{(5)} \frac{3}{(5)} \frac{3}{(5)} \frac{3}{(5)} \frac{3}{(5)} \frac{3}{(5)} \frac{3}{(5)} \frac{3}{(5)} \frac{1}{(5)} $

TABLE C.2 FLYOVER NOISE AMALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)



FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

FLYCVER NOISE LEVELS CATA IDENTIFICATION INFCAMATION FER PART 36

DATA PRCCESSEC 34/Ce/15 CATA DIGITIZED 1-2-74

1110C408 PAGE

MEASUREC, REFERENCE-MEATHER AND FAR PART 36 NUISE LEVELS

DC-8-61 FLYCVER NOISE CEFINITION PCOEL DC-8-61 REG. NC. N8087U

ENGINE/NACELLE CONFIGURATION -- PONA JT3C-38 ENGINES WITH PRODUCTION NACELLES

TYPE OF FLYCYER -- LEVEL FLIGHT PATH, 4 FEET ABOVE SANDY DIATER 5000 LBS RECORDING AT X = 6835.61 Y = 221.0, Z = -2.0 FEET FROW MEST-MOST END OF RUNNAAY FEETERNCE RECORDING LCCAPICN X = 7634.0, Y = .0, Z = .0 FEET

NATIONAL TANKER NATIONAR NATIO AIRPLANE ANG ENGINE CATA 4764. RPM AVG. EPR = N/A 4764. RPM AVG. E 210. DEG 217.5 FT FLAP PCS. = 25.0 DEG 249.5 FT PATH ANG. = 20.0 EGG 80.5 KN GR. WEIGHT =

FLIGHT 2 FLIGHT 33 FLIGHT 33 FLIGHT = 6106.5 FT LAT. DEV = 1317.5 FT SLNT. RAG. = 6249.5 FT FATH SPU. = 180.5 KN MIC. NURPER T INFO MIC. CRIPKT GRAZING TOST CRIPKT GRAZING TEST CATE TEST CATE TEST CATE TEST AUCSER 10-48-13

AIRPLANE SPACE PUSITIONING IS RELATIVE TO MIC FOR TIME AT MIC OF 3-29-26-8 TIME OF PULL OF 3-29-26-0 TIME OF AIRCRAFT AT MINIMUM DISTINCE FROM MICHORPEONE LOCATION 3-29-17.9 TEMF = 77.0 F & REL. HUM. = 70.0 PCT PEFERENCE SURFICE MEATHER CONCITIONS

DESCRIPTION OF ACCUSTICAL CATA PROCESSING

EASIC UNIT SOUND PRESSUR SOUND PRESSUR CATA TYPES 1/3 CCTAVE 3.00 PAL, PALT E THE AUTS CRISTICAL COLOSTICAL AND START AND START AND START AND SECONDS

TABLE C.2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUME, ARIES (CONTINUED)

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		\$.5		55.5	50.2	41.0				2022000 41211111 40771111 407711111111111111111111111111111111111
	11-08-13	5.0		55.0	4.0 4.0	40.7				202224 402244 44224 24224
	CATE 11	2.		55.0	46.1 35.9	35.4				######################################
	TEST C	* •		53.6	47.7	38.5				242238 442238 242238 24224 24224
		W •		53.2	47.5	37.7				######################################
	MIC 33	9		52.6	41.6	36.6				######################################
<u> </u>		5.5		53.3	47.8 41.2	37.5				482228 482228 4822 612 612 612 613 613 613 613 613 613 613 613 613 613
	FLT 2	2.0		5.7	47.8	38,3				44445 44445 44445 44445
	-			52.0	47.8 43.1	38.7				414500
	CC-8-6 A8C67U	1.0			43.3	36.6				444 446 646 646 646 646 646 646 646 646
	ACOE AGE	0.5			46.4	38.0				2444 6566 6566 74000 74000
	¥ 6.503	0.0			44.7	36.7				4444 6444 6446 6446 6446 6446 6446 644
	#1570# 3 28 5	40004 8000 7	040 	51.5 47.1	43.8 36.2 35.1	32.2 28.8 26.0	25.6 20.9 18.1	17.1		533.60
	MEASUREC SPL STAFT TIME	17.00 17.00 17.00 10.00	(2)—159	00% 100%	24 200 00 00 00 00	1 COO	3335 3335 7	#14R 0000 0000	447 407 000	$(4)\frac{(3)-(7)FRLL}{(5)}$ $(6)\frac{(7)-(7)}{(8)}$ $(8)\frac{(7)-(7)}{(8)}$

TABLE C-2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

1,100404	13.0	56.6	400 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	2000 4-1-0- 4-2-6-	47.4	26.7			******** ******* ********
227	12.5	57.6	2000	724	47.1 42.0 34.1	27.1			4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-
-08-73	12.0	57.1	252	204 404 404	46.1 41.3 32.5				0000000 00000000000000000000000000000
OATE 11-	11.5	54.1	57.5	\$2.6 41.2	44.7 39.7 30.9				11400A 1 11400A 1 1-1-1-0A
TEST 0.	11.0	54.6	55.5	43.3 47.7	399.1				0.0000 V=C.05N V=AAAU
	10.5	5 4. C	57.5	444 444 400 400	45.1 30.2				18400000 184000000000000000000000000000000000000
MIC 93	16.0	55.C	33.5	444 444 020	44.7 36.0				949989 144-44 9-4490
	9. 5	54.5	57.5	244 200 800	4 0 4 . 0 4				6.0000 6.0000 6.0000 7.0000 7.0000
7 33 7 33	0.6	54.7	\$3. \$4.	4.0.1	44.1 39.2 30.7				64/4/80 を 14/4/80 で 16/4/80で
1 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	.5	55.C	57:3	51.7 40.7 47.11	43.5				000000 04
10-6-6 N8 C87U	£.0	55.2	56.28	50.9 49.1 46.2	42.7 37.7 36.1				440000 440000 440000 440000 440000 440000
PCOFL REG.	1.5	54.7	900 900	444 466 666	41.6				**************************************
. 500	1. C		55. 5.0	49.3 50.1 44.2	42.6 36.5				2000/2000 5000/2000 5000/2000 5000/2000
HISTCRY 3 28 56	6		55.2	400 400 410 410	42.8 36.8				000000
MEASUREE SPL START TIME	// // // // // // // // // // // // //	(2)—160	CAUSE.	44/4 000 000	1000 1200 1250	A CIR	ω	00000 90000 1000000	$(4) \frac{(3) - 2\sqrt{1 + 4}}{(5)} $ $(6) \frac{(5) - 2\sqrt{1 + 4}}{(7) - 2\sqrt{1 + 4}} $ $(8) \frac{(7) - 2\sqrt{1 + 4}}{(8)} $

TABLE C.2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

	100408	20.0	600.00	55.7	245	465.	# ***			######################################
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	11-36-73	19.	6.6 W.	000 000 000	3000 3000	N.4.4	33.			**************************************
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	ST CA	0	4	~~ 6	~ *** **	500	1.0			4400mp
	169	2	&0 &0	17-4 N.N.N.	SANO.	4:50	3			-mmmen
		17.	55	222	2000 2000	444	31.			00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
	1C 3	1 7. C	59.5	25.5 25.5 25.5	2000 2000	44 446 446 446 446 446 446 446 446 446	31.3			40.4040 41.41.41 41.41.41 41.41.41 41.41.41
	2 -	6.5	2.3	8~9 8.6		80 m 60 81 m 50 81 m 50	30.5			~000×4
	•	0.	***	NOW	WOCK WANT	444	.5			44.44.44 44.44.44
	L1 32	91	28	らられ	A AND	74°	5.0			90.99
	4 a	15.5	61.1	22.5	440 440	46.6 41.2 36.6	29.1			0000000 0000000
	CC - 8-6	€7 ₩\	55.9	525.0	wer	446.3 35.22	26.9			48 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 4
	COEL PEĜ.	14.5	30 · 7· W		440 440		29.3			0444W
a a	. 502) • • · ·	59.1	5000	הואום הואום יציים	446.34 34.34	25.1			0004400 0004400
	H151JRY 3 28 56	13.5	98.0	52.8	1/00 0/04-	41.5	7.57			0000000 4044 02
	MEASUNEL SPL	647 F. C.	(2)	00k	CUM	1250 1250	16CC 2CCU 25CC	21.75 2000 2000 2000	600001 1000001	(3)—5VERALL (5)——6-11C (7)—607 RNG
										(6)

TABLE C-2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

	£-23111	27.6		303 303	204 204 204	340	221 221	36.1			
	3171	•	92.0	2000 2000 2000	***	4100 640 400	224. 244.	36.6	•		270.000 270.000 21
	11-00-13	j	52.1	2.00 2.00 0.00	24.0 24.0 24.0 24.0	2000 2000 2000	****	36.5			23.255 25
	CATE 11-	••	95.0	242 444	2000 2000 2000 2000	www www o.4⊶	244 254 240	35.5			247.484 480.484 480.484
	TEST C		51.1	2000 2000 3000	****	2000 2004 2004	244 244 244	35.0			100
3 —			52.6	2000 4000 4000	24. 24. 24. 24.	200 204 200	244 260 200	35.5			044440 644440 644440
	#16 3 100	24.0	33. C	664 664	200 200 200	2000 2014 2014 2010	2014 2014 2014	35.4			
	-	23.5	53.0	561.9 61.9 63.2	57.4 62.8° 58.8°	557 557	24.4 200 200	35.3			
	R 33	23.0		6617 6617 6619	~~~ **** ****			34.3			40mmme 4
	1 12	22.5		56.5 64.0	5.19 5.13 5.6	255 255 255 255	24.0 24.0 24.0	32.4			000 0 000 000 0 000 000 0 000 000 0 000
	19-8-51 19-8-51	22.3		57.0 63.5	\$1.19 60.09	2000 2000 2000 2000	244 04-	32.3			444 40 N
	PCSEL PESEL	21.5		46.7 7.7 7.7 7.7	61.14 63.0	474 444 444	000 000	32.4			₩ ₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩
	¥.5co	21.C			500 600.2	nam nas ejam	244 25	F			949 444 604 5 8 W
	#151CR	20.5		61.3 61.3 63.4	500 600 600 600	50.5	244 1014 1016	33.2			-000 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
	MEASUREC SPL STACT TIME	1/3 C.P. CMF(+2) A0		(2)	095 095 095 095 095 095 095 095 095 095	44/4 000	900 901 901 1	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100	6000 0000 0000	## 5000 0000	(5)
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	17180-00	34.0	53.4	64.00 64.00 64.00	200 200	2000 2000 2000	244 	36.3			
		33.5	24.8	011	5000 5000 5000	50.7 50.7 50.7	44%	36.0			64440 64440 64440 6444
	11-00-13	33.0	53.7	0 4 4 0 4 4 4 6 6	562. 50.00	4500 040 	44.0	36.3			5000000 500000000000000000000000000000
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	1EST 0	32.0	53.1	204 404	50.0	56.4 56.1	24.0	35.1			- 4
		31.5	27.1	656.7 656.3	200 200 240	555 565 565	51.C 46.7	35.2			~ 4~~~~~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
	115 B	31.0	53.7	64.6 64.6	57.5 63.2 59.3	****	51.6 45.1	35.6			
		30.5	\$2.4	61.4 65.9 63.8	54.0	25.50 25.50 25.50	43.0 49.6 43.6	35.6			200000 200000 200000
	A 33	30.0	53.1	61.5 63.9	57.6 54.0	2005 COM P. 1005	4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00	36.1			
(10) -	- 15 - 15 - 15	29.5	52.6	061.1	58.3 54.9 55.0	900 900 900 900 900 900	504. 501. 501. 501.	36.6			200000 2000000 20000000000000000000000
	EC-8-6 88:870	25.0	53.1	64.7	7000 7000 7000 7000	SWC. SWC.	4004 6004 6004	38.1			
	* EDEL	59.5	53.3	66.6 59.2 59.2	4, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20	414141 (3-404) (3-414)	2003 2003	36.4			####### ##############################
	¥.500	26.0	52.3	6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	80 000 0000 0000 0000	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	1404 1404 1404 1404	31.6			2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200
	H157CK	27.5	55.2	55.2 63.4 64.9	58.1	STATE	24.6 23.6 43.6 43.6 43.6 43.6 43.6 43.6 43.6 4	36.1			2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200
	STANTOFC CFL	14.5 CF 8 - 5 CF 8 - 5 CF 8 CF		(2)125	14/4. 74/4.	4844 2000 2000	12603	2555 5555 5555	315c 4cco 5cc	0000 0000 0000	(5) - v = FALL (5) - v = FALL (7) - 2 = FALL (7) - 2 = FALL (7) - 2 = FALL (7) - 2 = FALL (8) - 8 = FALL (8) - 8 = FALL (9) -
											(4) (6) (8)

TABLE C.2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

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	0	200 200 200 200	3%. 24. 24.	555. 52.5	***	30.3			40040 4044 4044 4044 4044 4044 4044 40
CATE 11-	35.5		50.00 50.00 50.00	MAN. MUA	407 707	31.1			40000
TEST CA	34.0	57.2 61.9 64.1	6.5.0 6.0.0 6.0.0	244 244 200	2000 2000 2000	31.3			40444 60860A 40444
_	36.	46.9 46.9 46.9	60-2 57-5 61-4	244 244	\$5.5 47.4 42.1	31.3			44444 44444
7. CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO	36.0	2000 2000 2000	**************************************	2000 2004 2004	244 7414 444	36.6			
	37.5	424 424 424	55.0	2000 2000 2000	247	31-1			\$00000 \$00000 \$00000000000000000000000
~ ~ ~	37.0	450 450 547	200	##### ##### ##########################	24.0 3.4.0 4.4.0 4.4.0	32.1			#####################################
13	36.5	975 976 976	20.5 20.0 20.0 20.0	54.6 53.6 53.6	48.5	34.3			000000 00000 00000 00000
19-00-004 00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-	36.6	800 a	50.0 50.0 50.0	200 200 200	44.0	35.0			\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$
700 100 100 100	35.5	5.00 6.00 6.00 7.00 7.00	57.3 58.6 60.2	818741 2814 0 4 m	44:3	34.8			440000 20000 20000
E 25.	35.0	\$6.7 64.9 64.0	57.8 59.2 55.1	2004 2004 0000	00 t	33.7			0 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
H1ST34V 3 26 56	34.5	500 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600	58.8 60.3 59.7	200 200 200 200 200 200	24.2 25.0 20.0	34.4			7010 7010 5556 6154
MFASUPEC SPL START TIME	142 (F2) - (2) - (2)	1536C 163	253 253 315	44.4 000	11 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	777 2000 2000 2000 2000	25555	6 100 6 100	$\frac{(4)}{(5)} \frac{(3) - (.vealt)}{(5)} = hTC$ $\frac{(6)}{(7)} \frac{(5)}{(7)} = \frac{Fht}{(7)} \frac{Fht}{(8)}$

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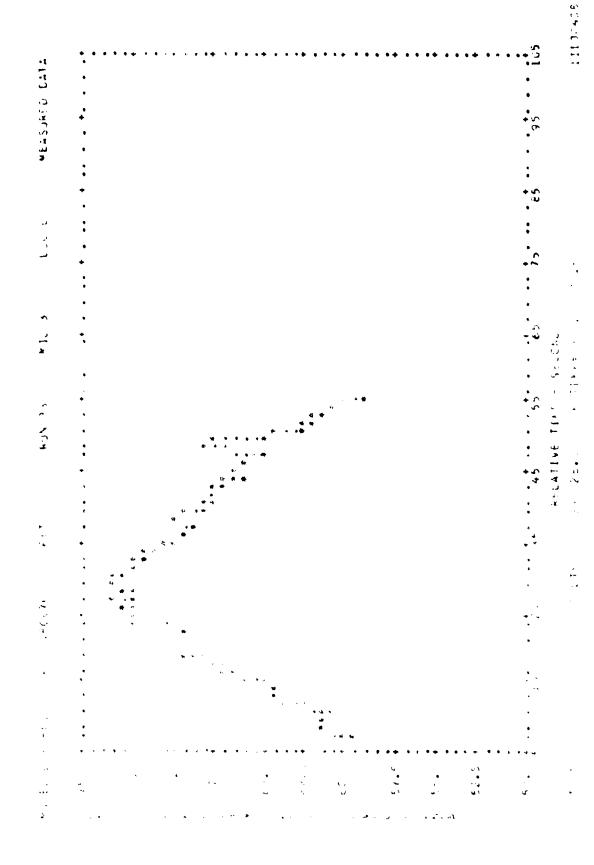
TABLE C.2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINI)ED)

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TABLE C-2 FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES (CONTINUED)

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TABLE C.2 F. *OVER NOISE ANALYSIS SUMMARIES ICONCLUDED.



APPENDIX D GROUND REFLECTION PSEUDOTONES

To obtain "free field" noise spectra from data measured in the presence of a ground plane requires that the measured noise spectra be corrected for the spectral effects of the ground reflection phenomena. In the presence of a surface, the recorded noise spectra of a source will be affected by the interferences between the direct and reflected sound waves; with destructive interference or reinforcement of the signal dependent on the differences in in direct and reflected sound path distances.

The theoretical bases for the following are taken from the analyses made by various authors (References 7, 8, and 9_i).

During a flyover, the geometry of the point source and microphone receiver relative to the ground surface is as shown in Figure D-1.

The source of the sound is assumed to be a point source which produces a stationary and random noise.

In the vicinity of the microphone ground surface irregularities are assumed to be small when compared with the wave length of the sound in the frequency range of interest, such that specular reflection can be assumed and that the concept of an image source can be adopted.

If the ground is considered as a perfect reflector, the ratio, R, of the resulting mean square pressure to the mean square pressure which would have been measured in the "free field" is given by (References 7 and 9):

$$R = 1 + \frac{1}{Z^2} + \frac{2}{Z} C_{\tau}$$

where

$$Z = \frac{r'}{r}$$

Preceding page blank

In the case of a pure tone, the autocorrelation coefficient, C, is given by:

$$C_T = \cos 2\pi \frac{\Delta r}{\lambda}$$
.

The reflection index, ΔN , associated with this frequency, expressed in dB, represents the difference between the total sound level (direct plus reflected) and the direct signal along. It may be expressed as

$$\Delta N = 10 \log_{10} \left[1 + \frac{1}{Z^2} + \frac{2}{Z} \cos 2\pi \frac{\Delta r}{\lambda} \right]$$

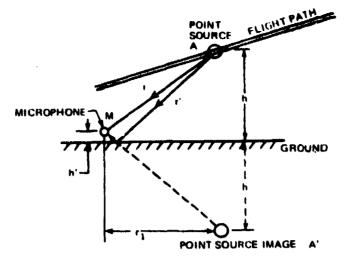
A plot of reflection indices as a function of $\Delta r/\lambda$ for the geometrical parameter Z = r'/r = 1 are shown in Figure D-2. A phase difference occurs between the direct and reflected waves because of differences in acoustic path length.

The resulting 1/3-octave band spectrum will contain a series of peaks and nulls with the theoretical form as shown in Figure D-2. The peaks occurring at wave lengths, λ , that are multiples of the sound path differences and the nulls at one-half wave lengths. The first null would occur for the case of the aircraft directly overhead at

$$\frac{\lambda}{2} = 2h^{1}$$

Figure D-3 represents 1/3-octave band spectra plots for a typical test run for microphones located both 4 feet above the ground and flush with the surface. The spectra for the flush microphone was normalized -3 dB to account for pressure doubling. The noise spectra measured with the microphone 4 feet above the ground exhibits nulls and peaks corresponding to the theoretical curve in Figure D-2. Since these nulls and peaks are not associated with the noise source, they are classified as pseudotones.

The flyover-noise analysis computer program (E2QH) provides as an output the designated, by frequency and amplitude, tone corrections that were determined by the procedures specified in Appendix B of FAR, Part 36. However, pseudotones are not associated with the noise source and must



- t LENGTH OF DIRECT SOUND RAY
- r' LENGTH OF REFLECTED SOUND RAY (LENGTH MA')
- r. PROJECTION OF DIRECT RAY ON GROUND
- h HEIGHT OF SOURCE ABOVE GROUND
- h' HEIGHT OF MICROPHONE ABOVE GROUND
- At 1' I DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REFLECTED AND DIRECT ACOUSTIC PATHS

FIGURE D-1. GEOMETRY OF POINT SOURCE AND MICROPHONE RECEIVER WITH RESPECT TO GROUND SURFACE

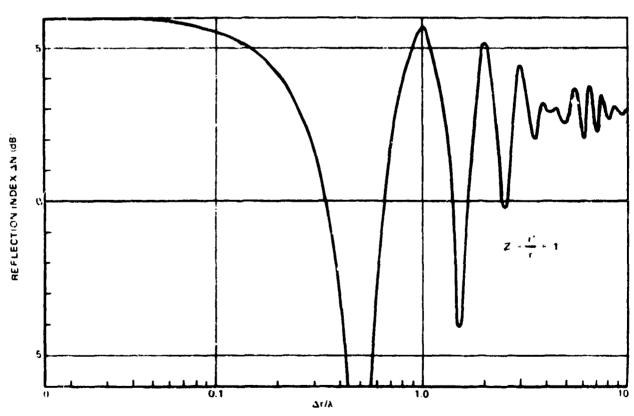


FIGURE D-2. THEORETICAL 1/3 OCTAVE REFLECTION INDEX

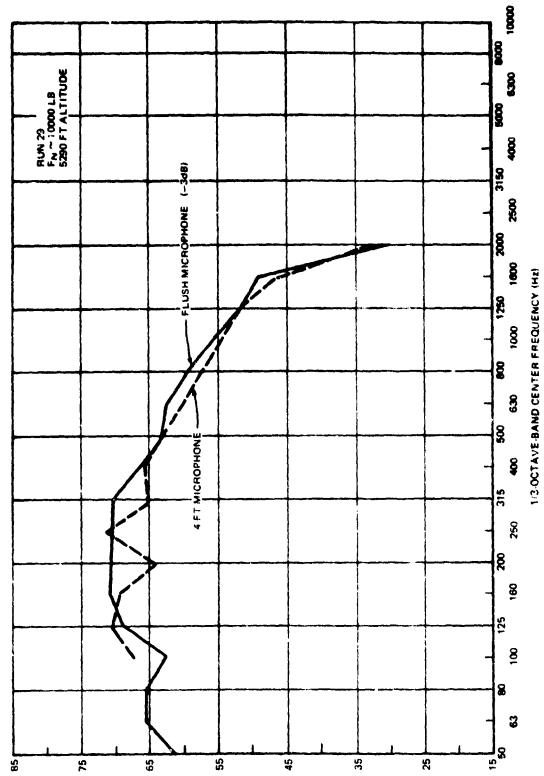


FIGURE D-3. VALIDATION OF PSEUDOTONES

SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL, 48 to 2 × 10^5 N/m²

not be applied to the PNL values to obtain PNLT. Table D-1 is a summary of those tone corrections that are considered as pseudotones. Such tone corrections were subsequently removed from the PNLT values shown in Table C-2 of Appendix C.

TABLE D-1
SUMMARY OF PSEUDOTONE ADJUSTMENTS

MEASUREMENT	TONE CORRECTION				
(RUN AND MICROPHONE)	AMPLITUDE PNLdB	FREQUENCY - Ha			
118	0.5	250			
11C	0.9	250			
110	0.9	250			
11E	1.6	500			
116	17	500			
1114	1.0	500			
12G	1.2	1000			
10G	1.3	1000			
15G	1.8	1000			
15H	1.1	1250			
16F	2.4	500			
17E	3.4	500			
171	3.0	500			
3.1.	2.2	500			
18 F	4.4	500			
18F	3.8	500			
19F	2.9	500			
19G	1.4	500			
20F	3.5	500			
31E	2.8	500			
21F	3.0	500			
21G	2.9	500			
21H	2.0	500			
22C	1.0	250			
220	0.9	315			
John John John John John John John John	2.1	800			
4 = −	1,1	1250			
23C	0.8	250			
230	0.7	160			
23E	2.1	630			
23F	1.9	630			
23G	1.8	1000			
23H	1.0	630			
24A	0.5	160			
24B	0.7	160			
25C	1.1	250			
251)	1.1	250			
2 5Ł	1.1	630			
75F	0.7	315			
25G	20	630			
25H	0.7	125			

TABLE D-1
SUMMARY OF PSEUDOTONE ADJUSTMENTS (CONTINUED)

MEASUREMENT	TONE COR	RECTION
(RUN AND MICROPHONE)	AMPLITUDE - PNLd8	FREQUENCY Hz
26A	0.8	260
26F	2.1	800
26H	9.1	1000
27G	2.9	630
2/H	0.5	400
25A	0.9	250
268	0.7	250
280	0.8	260
206	0.8	260
22'-	0.7	316
7.	1.5	500
28H	1.6	630
298	0.7	160
29C	1.2	250
290	13	250
200	1.3	1600
29G	2.5	1250
29F	1.9	630
30C	1.0	250
300	1.0	250 250
30£	1.2	1600
30G	0.6	400
31C	1.0	
	I L	250
310	0.7	125
32A	0.8	315
32C	1.1	250
32F	1.0	250
32H	0.7	160
338	11	250
33C	1.3	2 50
330	1.1	250
33E	1.2	250
33F	1.1	160
33H	1.1	630
348	0.9	250
34C	1.1	250
340	1.4	250
34E	0.6	250
34G	0.9	400
34H	1.0	630
38E	1.8	1000

NOTES

- (1) DETERMINED BY PROCEDURES SPECIFIED IN APPENDIX B, OF FAR, PART 36.
- (2) ALL FREQUENCIES REPRESENT THE CENTER FREQUENCY OF THE 1/3-OCTAVE BAND IN WHICH THE TONE OCCURRED.

APPENDIX E SUMMARY OF DATA ANALYSIS

The data resulting from the processing and analysis of the flyover-noise measurements are summarized in Table E-1. For the microphone locations not listed, data analyses were not performed because of unacceptable recorded noise or aircraft operational performance measurements. This included all of the first night's data (Runs 1-10).

Table E-1 is a listing of the measured data, the applied corrections and adjustments, and the resultant reference-day noise levels for all the analyzed Phase II flyover data.

The columns, as numbered, contain the following information:

- 1. TARGET THRUST, FN/bamb(1000 lb)
- 2. RUN NUMBER
- 3. MICROPHONE LOCATION
- 4. LATERAL DEVIATION. FT Distance perpendicular to and measured from the ground projection of the flight path to the microphone location.
- 5. AIRCRAFT HEIGHT. FT
- 6. SLANT RANGE, FT From measurement location to closest point of aircraft (CPA)
- 7. MEASURED EPNL Data analyzed as measured (including only measurement system corrections)
- 8. REFERENCE WEATHER EPNL Adjusted to reference-day conditions (77°F and 70-percent relative humidity)
- 9. TONE CORRECTION (MEASURED) Determined by FAR, Part 36, Appendix B

- 10. TONE CORRECTION FREQUENCY Center frequency of 1/3-octave band containing tone
- 11. MEASURED EPNL MINUS TONE CORRECTION EPNL with tone correction removed if due to a pruedotone
- 12. REF. WEA. EPNL MINUS TONE CORRECTION EPNL with tone correction removed if due to a paredotone
- 13. MEASURED dBA A-weighted sound level including only measurement system corrections
- 14. REFERENCE WEATHER, dBA Measured dBA adjusted to referenceday conditions (77°F and 70-percent relative humidity)
- 15. TRUE AIRSPEED, KNOTS Measured airspeed
- 16. ACTUAL THRUST. FN/Samb 1b
- 17. AIRSPEED CORRECTION (EPNdB) EPNL adjustment to reference airspeed
- 18. THRUST CORRECTION (EPNdB) EPNL adjustment to target thrust
- 19. EPNL (ADJUSTED) (8) or (12) + (17) and (18)
- 20. THRUST CORRECTION (dBA) A-weighted sound level adjustment to target thrust
- 21. dBA (ADJUSTED) (14) + (20)
- 22. PNLTM (MEASURED)
- 23. DURATION CORRECTION (MEASURED) (22) (7)

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SUBBLARY OF FLYOVER NOISE AMALYSIS (CONTINUED)

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TABLE E-1 SUMMARY OF FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

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3851388354 91 (= 63.0 70,0 CLARECTION REMOVED BALLAC CUE 16.6 3 w) w **(E** HS INDICATES 'NO SAINTS' JOATA TO 10 PRES DOWN PORMTS 3801. SUMMARY OF FLYOVER NOISE ANALYSIS (CONCLUDED) SOTH PRIOR TO ARE PAST POINT OF PULTE TABLE E-1 ACPIL - 18 108 10 1 1857 (~) 345 378 2437 376 39 40 00 00 1888112 32:0

APPENDIX F PROCEDURE FOR NOISE CURVE DEVELOPMENT

Determination of a mean curve fit to a set of experimental noise-level data has long been a problem in establishing the relationship between noise level and distance from a source. Numerous techniques, such as least-square curve fit to a polynominal of a desired degree or simple use of a ship's curve, have been used.

In this program, the dependence of noise level on distance from the source is based on a least-square curve fit using an expression accounting for the decrease in noise level with distance according to a logarithmic decay term (spherical divergence attenuation) and a term for atmospheric losses having a linear coefficient (atmospheric attenuation). Thus it can be expressed as

$$L_o = a \log (X/X_o) = b [(X - X_o)/1000] = L,$$

where

L = noise level at reference distance, EPNdB or dB

a = coefficient of logarithmic decay term for given noise-le el quantity

X = distance between source and receiver, feet

X₀ = reference distance of 250 feet

b = coefficient of linear decay term for given noise-level quantity, EPNdB/1000 feet or dB/1000 feet

L = noise level at distance X, EPNdB or dB

(A variable coefficient was included for the logarithmic term because there was not an a' priori reason for the EPNL or the A-weighted level to decay exactly as the inverse-square law. The value of the coefficient should be approximately 20.)

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It is necessary to find L_0 , a, and b such that a curve through the data points minimises the error. There are, in general, N data points, and the form of the equation, for a general data point at X_i , Y_i , becomes

I.
$$(x_i/x_o) - b(x_i - x_o)/1000] = L_i$$

To simplify,

let
$$\log (X_i/X_o) = W_o$$

and
$$(X_i - X_0)/1000 = Z_i$$

which gives

$$L_o - a W_i - b Z_i = L_i$$

For the DC-8-61 airplane in this study, the coefficients, (L_o, a, and b) were determined by the use of a regression method and the noise level as a function of distance for each power setting generated. Because of insufficient data points in the basic Phase II study, some of the noise curves were in conflict in relation to the noise data for the other power settings. When this happened, curves were readjusted by using (noise versus power setting at a desired altitude) cross plots.

In addition, curve definition outside the measured data points required extrapolation. Such extrapolations are shown as dashed lines in Figures 14 and 15.

APPENDIX G

SOUND PATH EXCESS ATTENUATION BY LAYERED WEATHER METHOD

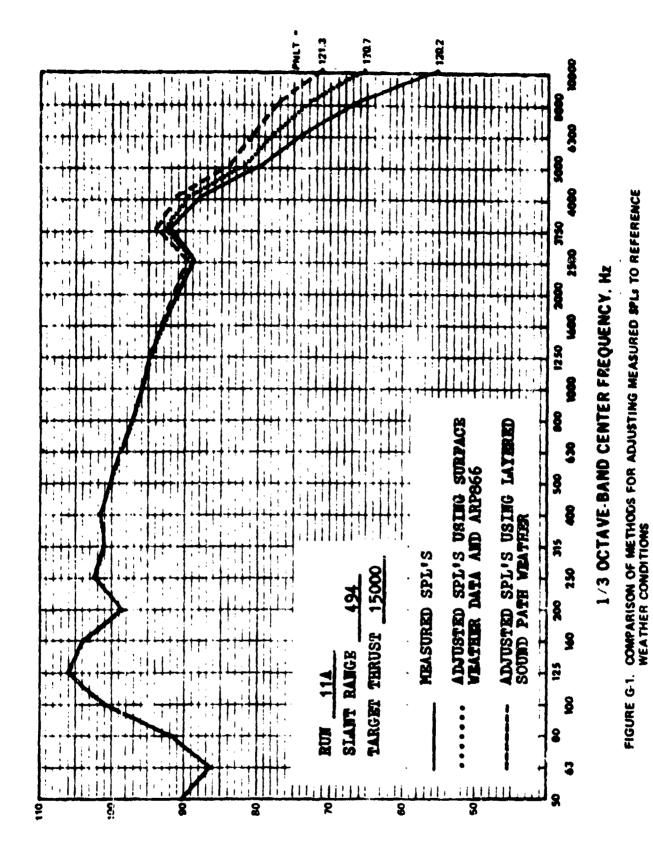
The determination of the reference-day noise levels presented in this report are the result of atmospheric attenuation adjustments based on ground level measured weather conditions at the time of the specific flyover-noise measurement. Table G-1 contains a summary of the measured and reference-weather PNLT and EPNL values for selected flyover-noise measurements. All data are for locations directly beneath the flight path, thus eliminating any lateral noise attenuation.

The effects that any variations in upper-air weather might have on the determination of reference-day noise levels were investigated. For each of the measurements listed in Table G-1 the sound path was divided into a series of segments or layers. The average weather conditions for each layer were found from the upper-air weather data presented in Figure B-4. By use of a subroutine from the E2QH flyover-noise analysis computer program the ARP 866 atmospheric absorption adjustments for each layer were determined, summed, and then applied to the measured data to obtain PNLT and EPNL (listed in Table G-1), and 1/3-octave-band sound pressure levels (shown in Figure G-1).

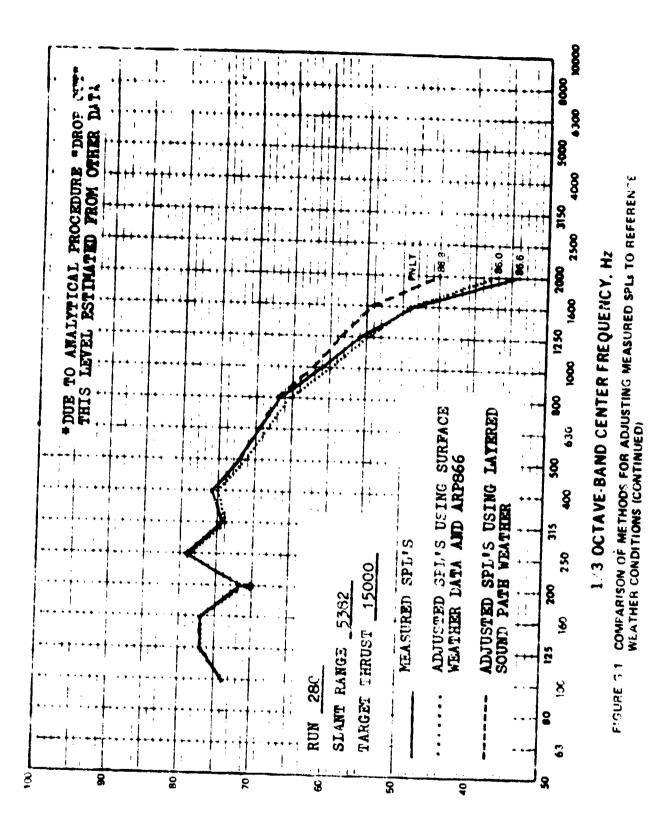
Comparisons between the n easured data, and the data based on surface weather and the layered weather methods of determining reference-day noise levels are presented in Table G-1 and Figure G-1.

TABLE G-1
SUMMARY OF NOISE LEVELS DETERMINED
BY SURFACE-WEATHER AND LAYEREDWEATHER METHODS

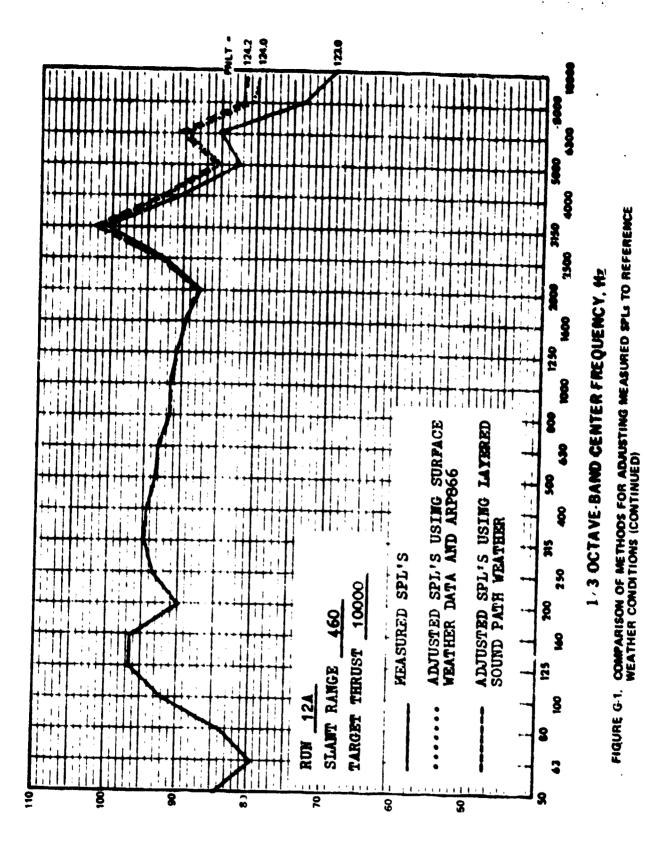
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1	11	A	TAKEOFF	14205	494	168.8	120.2	120.7	121 3	115.6	116.3	+0.7	1	
5	1	C	TAKEOFF	14261	1140 1642	166.2	111.5 106.5	111 5 106.4	112.2	109.8	110.5	+0.7	1	l T
1 3	22	В	TAKEOFF	13985	453	174.7	122.6	123 5	124 2	117.7	116.5	+0.8	2	}
TARGET THRUST 15,000	1 **	C	TAKEOFF	14079	1065	173.5	1111	111.3	111.8	109.3	109 8	+0.6	2	
15	23	В	TAKEOFF	14062	646	168,5	117.5	118.7	1194	114,2	1150	+0.8	2	
15		C	TAKEOFF	14169	1329	166.8	108.2	108.4	108.9	108.0	108.5	+0.5	2	Ì
1 =	24	A	TAKEOFF	14147	1479	170.5	106.5	106.5	106.0	105.6	106.2	30. €	2	}
1	}	8	TAKEOFF	14428	2207	170.8	102.2	102.1	102.7	103.5	104.1	+0.6	2	
1	25	A	TAKEOFF	14228	1316	167.3	107.4	(08.0	108.4	197.4	107.9	+0.5	2	Ì
=		В	TAKEOFF	14251	2118	166.9	103.0	102.9	103.4	103.3	103.9	+0.6	2	
	28	C	LEVEL	13533	5382	227,7	86.6	86.0	868	88.8	89.7	+0.9	2	
1	12	A	TAKEOFF	9533	460	174,5	123.0	124.0	124.2	116.5	116.8	+0.3	1	
9	j	B	TAKEOFF	9683 9613	1130	173.9	114.2	115.6 108.9	116.6	110.4 105.7	111.4	+1.0	;	
		1	l	9354	4/3	1/6.9	l]	l	l	ł	i	1	1
ĕ	13	B	TAKEOFF	9475	890	175.0	121.7	122.0	122.5 116.2	114.6	115.1 110. 6	+0.5 +1.7	1	
	ļ	C	TAKEOFF	9510	1162	172.8	107.0	108.1	110.1	104.3	106,3	+2.0	;	ĺ
ARGET THRUST 10,000	15	A	TAKEOFF	9524	497	180.5	1215	122.3	123.0	114.5	115.3	+08	3	
1		8	TAKEOFF	9661	913	179.9	113.0	113,8	115.7	108.3	110.2	+1.9	3	ĺ
-	i	5	TAKEOFF	9528	1214	178.3	106.4	107.5	109.9	103.6	106.0	+2.4	3	1
3	30	A	LEVEL	9254	5246	188.3	183	17.7	78.5	82.3	83.1	+0.8	2	•
1		1 8	LEVEL	9279	5234	189.6	79.6	79.0	80 1	82.5	83.4	+0.9	2	
-	32	C	LEVEL	9350	8395	1819	73.5	[/2.6 	73.3	77.8	78.5	+0.7	4	}
	19	A	APPROACH	4794	1563	183 3	93.2	94 0	96.5	90.6	931	+2.6	3	
į	!	B C	APPROACH	4714 4 68 6	1147 805	186.7 186.4	1018	102.6	105.1 110 is	97.8	100.1 104.6	+2.3	3	
ŀ	20	1 4	APPROACH	4724	1607	178 1	88 1	89.	915	812	90, 1	+2.9	3	
66		н	APPROACH	4648	1186	184.4	1003	1015	103.6	(40,0	99.3	12.4	3	
3	ļ	L.	APPROACH	4655	840	184.8	16c 0	108.6	110.3	102.8	104.6	+1.8	3	
15	21	A	APPROACH	5057	1646	171.8	21.2	920	94.8	89.7	92.5	+2.8	3	
S	1	B	APPROACH	4905	1201	181.6	996	101.1	103.5	97.8	100 2	+2.4	3	
I	ļ	С	APPROACH	4859	841	185.0	106.6	107.5	109.0	102.5	104.0	+1.5	3	
1=	26	C	LEVEL	5112 5036	2543 2600	154.8 1 52 9	82. 8 86. 8	83.0 87.3	83.9 89.7	83.5 86.2	84.4 88.7	+0.9 +2.5	2	
TARGET IMAUS	,,	,	,	9036 4710	2519	154 5	84.6	ł	1	83.4	i	i	2	
¥	27	B	LEVEL	4741	2520	155.2	86 O	84.4 85.7	85.3 87.2	84.7	84,3 86.2	+0.9 +1.5	2	
1		C	LEVEL	4821	25(14	155.9	85,5	85.3	86.2	85.1	86.0	+09	2	
	3 3	Ð	LEVEL	5093	4938	140 5	73.8	728	75.4	74.4	77.0	+2.6	4	
		С	LEVEL	5091	5256	180 1	7. 3.5	12.9	736	75.8	76.6	+0.8	4	
	34	С	LEVEL	5033	5214	176.9	73.2	₹2.6	73.4	/5.9	76.7	+0.8	4	



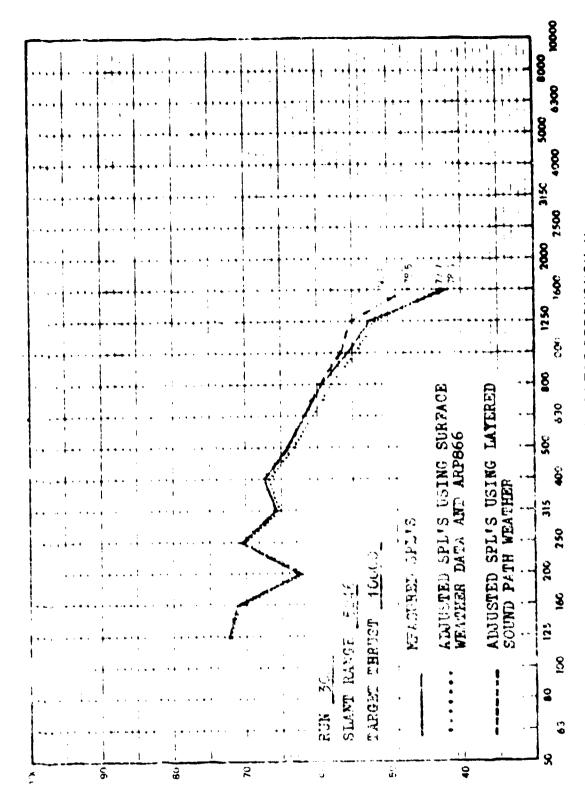
SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL, 48 (re 2x10°8 N/m2)



SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL, dB $(e^{-2} \times 10^{6} \, \mathrm{M}^{2})$

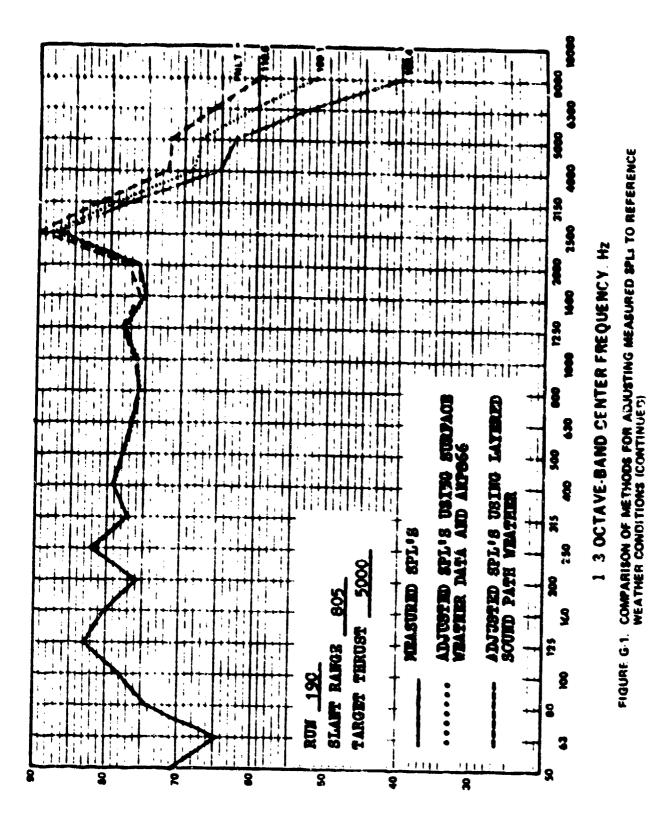


SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL, dB (re 2x10°5 N/m²)

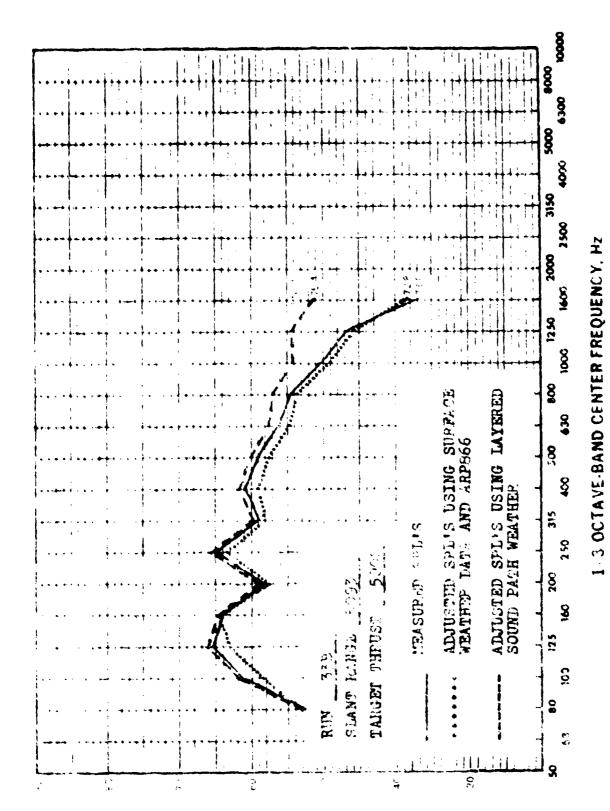


SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL ABOVE 2XIO 5 No.

FIGURE G : COMPARISON OF METHODS FOR ADJUSTING MEASURED SPLY TO REFERENCE WEATHER CONDITIONS (CONTINUED) 1/3 OCTAVE-BAND CENTER FREQUENCY, Hz



SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL, dB (re $2x10^6$ N/ m^2)



COMPARISON OF METHODS FOR ADJUSTING MEASURED SPLS TO REFERENCE WED THER CONDITIONS (CONCLUDED)

CONNO BREZZORE LEVEL dB FR 2x10 5 N m2:

APPENDIX H

COMPUTER PROGRAM, D3AA, FOR DETERMINING FLYOVER NOISE LEVELS

This program was developed in compliance with FAA Contract No. DOT-FA73WA-3161.

The purpose of this program is to calculate EPNL and A-weighted sound level values for a specific aircraft at a desired power setting and altitude.

The FAA noise definition digital computer program is written in Fortran IV language for use on a IBM 360/370 computer system

The program has a built-in data bank to define EPNL and A-weighted sound level curves for six aircraft, namely DC-8-61, DC-8-63, DC-9-30 with JT8D-7 engines, DC-9-30 with JT8D-9 engines, DC-10-10, and DC-10-40.

No library routines are required for program operation because of a built-in linear interpolation routine.

The inputs required to calculate EPNL and A-weighted sound levels are: model (see program listing for code numbers), power setting, F_N/δ for DC-8 and DC-9, or $N_1/\sqrt{\theta_{T_2}}$ for DC-10; and altitude in feet. Any number of cases can be input and calculated without a sentinel in the data cards to terminate program execution.

The program will check each data input to verify that the desired power setting and altitude are within the range of the defined curves for the applicable model. If either of the values is outside of the range, a message to that effect will be printed along with the model, engine, and input power setting and altitude.

Output is on a 11 x 17 page but can be modified to any format desired. A sample of the output format is shown on Table H-1 of this appendix. Note that EPNL values are representative of fixed aircraft velocities. Determination of the EPNL for other velocities can be made by the formula $10 \log V/V_{R,FF}$.

A flow chart, Figure H-1, input format loading sheet and program listing are attached to this appendix.

The only change to the computer listing, over that provided under Phase I, was the curve slope values for the DC-8-61.

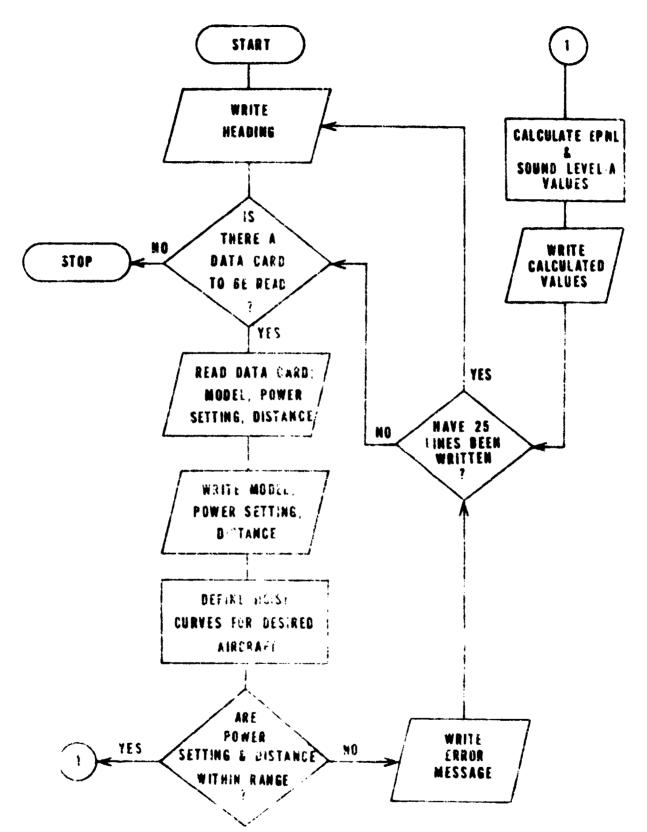


FIGURE HIT FLOWFHART FOR COMPUTER PROGRAM D3AA

SAMPLE OUTPUT FROM D3AA COMPUTER PROGRAM

E GC INE	ب <u>د</u> 2	PUNER Se II 186	AJKCRAFT ALTITOL	AIRCHAFT	EPNL. FPNI'S	SUCNI, Lt Ve L-A
J130	J130-38	4000 0 LbS	1000.0 FT.	STONY ARE	4004	
JE16	JT50-38	5000.0 LFS	1000.0 fl.	155 KNUTS	99.5	2019
J 7 5 C	J130-36	\$000°0 LBS	1006.0 FT.	155 KNUTS	16.4.7	86.5
3510	86-0510	8000.0 LFS	1000.0 FT.	180 KNUTS	104.0	611.9
JT3L	JT30-3k	10000.0 Les	1000.0 +1.	1EO ANUTS	7.901	4
Jist	J150-36	12000.0 LbS	1000.0 FT.	180 KNU1S	107.5	\$6.5
JE L 0	J136-36	15000.0 LES	1000.0 FT.	180 ANGIS	110.1	100.4
JE16	JT50-38	16000.0 163	1000.0 +1.		DATA NUT	DATA NUT AVAILAELE
3730	3130-36	14000.0 Lbs	1500.0 FT.	160 KNUTS	105.2	44.0

TABLE H-2 DSAA COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING



```
FAA HOTSE PROGRAM
                                                                             00000040
C
                                                                             0/00/00/50
                                                                             00000060
r
¢
      THE CODE NUMBERS FOR THE 6 AIRCRAFT INCLUDED IN THIS PROGRAM ARC
                                                                             30000070
                                                                             20220080
      LISTED HELDW
Ç
r
                 ENGINE
                            CODE NO.
                                                                             0000000
       MOUSE
                                                                             00000100
C
      13-A-20
                 JT30-38
                                ı
                 J 130-7
                                                                             20202110
Ç
      76-4-30
                                2
                                                                             05100000
C.
      UC-9-30
                 J140-7
                                3
                                                                             00000130
¢
      110-9-30
                 P-Gitt
C
                                5
                                                                             00000140
      00-10-10
                 CF6-60
                                                                             00000150
      JC-13-40
                リナウローノロ
                                                                             96000160
      INDUT DATA IS TO INCLUDE, AIRCRAFT CODE, RPM OR THRUST, AND ALTITUDE DODOOLTO
C
                                                                             10030180
Ċ.
                                                                             90000190
      DIMENSION FUNE (24) + DEA(24) + POWER (8)
                                                                             00000000
   (CC1.3) HTIGW ()
                                                                             01500000
  130 PORMAT (1811, //. SIX, "PAA - AIPCPART NOISE DEFINITION")
                                                                             10000220
                                                                             JJ000230
      White (6.110)
  110 FURMATELHO.51x. POWER
                                    AIRCHAFT
                                                   AIFCPAFT
                                                                 EPNL .
                                                                             00000240
                                                                             00000250
     1 SOUND*1
                                                                             00000260
      WRITE (6.120)
  120 FORMATILH , 24x . "MODEL " . AX . "ENGINE " . 7X . "SETT ING
                                                              ALTITUDE
                                                                             20220270
                                                                             10000280
     LVPLOCITY
                   EPNING
                               LCVFL-A'I
                                                                             2220000
      K = O
                                                                             00000300
   20 K#K+1
      1F 1K.GT.251 GO TO 10
                                                                             00000310
      HEAD (5.30.FIME 499) MODEL THEUST LALT
                                                                             10000320
   30 FUP MAT (12.2X.F7.1.2x.F7.1)
                                                                             00000330
                                                                             00000340
      GO T)(1,2,3,4,5,6),MODEC
    1 WESTE TO. 2011 THRUST-ALT
                                                                              10000350
                                       JT 10-301.44.F7.1.1X.12851.3X.F7.1. 00000360
  201 FORMAT (1HO.23x. DC-8-61
     [ [Y, "FT."]
                                                                             00000370
                                                                             0.10000380
      GO TO 500
    2 ARITE (6.202) THEUSTALT
                                                                             00000390
                                        JI37-7 1,4%,F7.1,1X,16951,3X,F7.1, 30000400
  202 FORMAT (1H7,23x,40C-8-63
     1 14,107.1)
                                                                             30000410
                                                                             10100420
      UD TH 500
                                                                             33309433
    3 METTE (6.203) THEUST.ALT
  203 40 (447 1140.23), 130-9-30
                                       JT6)-7 *,4x,67.1,1x,1L35*,3x,67.1; J0000440
     . 11.1E(.1)
                                                                             0.1000455
       A T 1 500
                                                                             00000460
    4 HAITE INTOONS TOWNST, ALT
                                                                             22000470
  234 FORMAT (140,217,190-9-30
                                       JTB7-9 1,4X,F7.1,1X, LHS1.3X,F7.1.
                                                                             30000427
     0.0000355
                                                                             იციიგანი
      47 17 500
                                                                             20000510
    5 WHET (6.205) THE ISTACET
  2 15 FUENAT (140.234, 100-10-10
                                                                             33000500
                                       CHO-60 1,44,5 1.1.1x, 18041, 3X, F7.1.
     1 1x. 14T. 1)
                                                                             000 00530
                                                                             10200543
      JU 71 500
```

TABLE H-2 D2AA COMPUTER PROGRAM LIETING (CONTINUED)

```
6 MRITE (6.206) THRUSTIALT
                                                                           00000550
                                     JT9D-23*.4K.F7.1.1K. *RPM*.3X.F7.1. 10000560
236 FU941T (140.23X. DC-10-40
   1 17.167.11
                                                                           20000570
SCU CUNTINUE
                                                                           33304590
                                                                           00000590
    INDEX=3
    GN TO (11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16), 190FL
                                                                           0000000
 11 CALL ST3036 (ALT. THRUST, EPAL, DHA, POWER, NCURVE)
                                                                           2000010
                                                                           90000629
    TOVEL = LAD.
                                                                           03330633
    APPYEL = 155.
    1F(THRUST.GT.6303.1 G:) TO 900
                                                                           10030640
                                                                           30000653
    VTRIIS - APPVEL
                                                                           0000060
    GO TO AUS
                                                                           21100670
BOO VIPUS TOVEL
BUL EFETTIRIST. GT. 1. 100. . AND . THP JST. LT. 8000.1 GO TO 802
                                                                           03300680
                                                                           20100690
    GO TO 403
802 CTRUE + 155. + ((THR JST-6000.)/(8000.-6000.))+(160.-155.)
                                                                           30000700
                                                                           33330713
    INDEK = 1
AUS CONTINUE
                                                                           10300720
                                                                           04000730
    60 T) 501
 EZ CALL JTBÓT (ALT, THRUST, EPNL . JHA . POJER . NCURVE)
                                                                           00000740
                                                                           30000750
    TOYEL= 190.
                                                                           30030760
    APPVEL= 155.
                                                                           300 10777
    TELTHAUST.GT.6303.1 GJ TO 405
                                                                           30000740
    VTRUE = APPVEL
                                                                           0 2000790
    G9 TO 304
                                                                           10300000
9 15 VTHUE - TIVEL
AJ6 [F(THAUST.GT.6300..ANN.THPUST.LT.HU30.] GO TO BUT
                                                                           01300660
                                                                           10000820
    GO TO BON
807 CTRUE = 155. + ((THRUST-6000.)/(8000.-6000.))*(190.-155.)
                                                                           UU300#3U
                                                                           10000840
    [NOFx=1
BJ8 CONTINUE
                                                                           10000850
                                                                           00000860
    GU TO 501
 13 CALL JESOT (ALT. THEUST. EPNL. DHA. POWER. NCURVE)
                                                                           000000870
                                                                           30000HB0
    TOVEL# 170.
                                                                           03000870
    APPVEL = 140.
                                                                           00000900
    IF(THPHST.GT.6000.) 50 TO 310
    VTRIJE - APPVEL
                                                                           22200910
    GU TI BL3
                                                                           000000920
                                                                           10000430
810 VTPUE* TOVEL
SIE IFET RUST.GT.6000..AND.THPJST.LT.8000.) GU TO 812
                                                                           70000940
                                                                           000 20 950
    GO TO ALL
812 CTRIJE = 140. + ((THEUST-6000.1/(8000.-6000.1)*(170.-140.)
                                                                           10000969
                                                                           00000970
    IMDEX=1
                                                                           30000480
813 CINTINUE
                                                                            10303990
    40 TO 501
 14 CALL STADY (ALT. THRUST. EPNL. DEA. POWER . NCURVE)
                                                                           0001000
                                                                           10021010
    TOVEL = 165.
                                                                           10001050
    AFPVEL = 140.
                                                                           0.3001.030
    TECTHRUST. GT. 6700. 1 GJ TO 915
                                                                           30001040
    VTRUF = APPVEL
                                                                            10011050
    GO TO #19
                                                                           10001060
815 VTPUE= TOVEL
BIG IFITHAUST. GT. 6JCO. . AND . THRUST . IT. 800J. 1 GU TO BIT
                                                                           10001070
                                                                           J0001040
    GU 70 618
```

TABLE H-2 DAAA COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING (CONTINUED)

```
917 CTMU" = 140. + ({TMP:/ST-6/00.)/(8020.~602).))*(165.-140.)
                                                                         J0001040
                                                                         20001100
    INDEX=1
                                                                          10001110
ALE CONTINUE
                                                                         00001120
    20 70 501
                                                                          10001110
 15 CALL CROOD INLT. THE UST. FPIL . DRA. PIWEY . NC URVE
    TOVEL - 1PD.
                                                                         00001140
    APPVEL - 150.
                                                                         00001150
    IFITHMUST.GT.2609.1 GO TO 820
                                                                          001160
    VTRUE - APPVEL
                                                                         00001170
    GO TO 923
                                                                          33001180
RED YTRUS - TOVEL
                                                                          30001190
821 18(THRUST.GT.2600..AND.THPUST.LT.3000.) GO TO 822
                                                                         00001200
    60 TO 423
                                                                          10001210
#22 CTRUE - 150. + ((THPUST-2670.)/(3000.-2600.))+(160.-150.)
                                                                         00001220
                                                                          30001230
    INDEXEL
823 CONTINUE
                                                                          20001240
    GR TO 501
                                                                          10001250
 16 CALL ITANZO (ALT. THE UST. EPAL. DBA. POWER, NCURVE)
                                                                          10001260
                                                                         00001270
    THIVEL - 200.
                                                                         00001280
    APPVEL = 160.
                                                                          90001290
    [FITHRUST.GT.2600.] G7 TO 930
                                                                          10001300
    VTRUE - APPVEL
    GO TO 433
                                                                         00001310
840 VTRUE - TOVEL
                                                                         00001320
831 1F(THRUST.GT.2600..4ND.THP.IST.LT.3000.) GO TO 832
                                                                          20001330
                                                                          10001340
    60 TO 833
832 CTRIS = 160. + ({THPU$T-2600.1/13000.-2600.1)*(200.-160.)
                                                                         20001350
    IMDEX=1
                                                                          30001 360
                                                                          20001370
633 CONTINUE
501 IF (ALT .GT. 10000..OR. ALT .17.2001 GD TO 15)
                                                                          00001380
     IF (THRUST .GT.POWER(NCUPVE).OR. THRUST .LT. PUWER(1)160 TO 150
                                                                         10001 390
    ITAUL - VTPUE
                                                                          20001400
                                                                          0141000
    1 = 0
    J = 0
                                                                          00001420
510 1 = ! + 1
                                                                          10001430
    J = I + I
                                                                          30001440
    IF (THRUST .GE. POWER(I) .AND. THPUST .LE. POWER(J))GO TO 520
                                                                          00001450
                                                                          10001460
    GO TO 510
                                                                          10001470
520 LC3 =1+3
                                                                          30001460
    LCZ *LG3-1
    LC1 =LC2-1
                                                                          10001490
                                                                          20001500
    MC3 =J=3
    462 -463-1
                                                                          00001510
    MC1 -MC2-1
                                                                          20001520
    #TEPNE = EPNE(EC1)- EPNE(EC2)+ #48810(#ET7250)-EPNE(EC3)+((#ET-250)0001530
   11/10001
                                                                          00001540
    HIEPHL = FPHL(MC1)- FPHL(MC2)* ALUGIU(ALT/250)-FPHL(MC3)*((ALT-25000001550
   11/10001
                                                                          100015:0
    BELTA - (HIEPNL-BTEPNL) /(PD 4EP(J)-POWER(I))
                                                                          00001570
    REPAL =((THOUST - PUNER(1)) +DELTA+BTEPNL)
                                                                          30001580
    BTDBA = DBA(LC1)-DBA(LC2)*ALDG1U(ALT/250)-DFA(LC3)*((ALT-250)/1000U0001590
                                                                          00001600
   11
    HIDBA = DBA(MC1)-384(MC2)4AL9610(ALT/253)-364(MC3)4((4LT-250)/100030001610
                                                                          10001620
   11
```

TABLE H-2 D24A COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING (CONTINUED)

```
UFLTA - IMIDWA-KTORA)/(POWF#13)-PIJAE4(1))
                                                                             20021410
      RDM4 - ((THRUST -POWER([])-UFLTA)+BTOMA
                                                                             36001640
      IF (REPNL .LT.43.3.0R.ROBA.LT.69.0) GO TI) 150
                                                                             20001450
      GO TO 360
                                                                             70001640
  340 IF(INDEX.GT.O)GD TO 900
                                                                             10001670
      GO TO 380
                                                                             20001980
  900 REPNL = REPNL +(10.0ALOGLO(CTRUF /TOVEL))
                                                                             20001490
      GO 70 300
                                                                             10001700
  150 WRITE (6.160)
                                                                             00001710
  140 FCFMAT (14+, 40x, "DATA NOT AVAILABLE")
                                                                             00001720
      GG TD 20
                                                                             20001730
  300 WRITE (6,370) ITRUE, REPNL, PDBA
                                                                             00001740
  370 FORMATILM+, 77X, 13, 4 KNOTS*, 4X, F5.1, 7X, F5.1)
                                                                             00001750
      G0 TD 20
                                                                             00001760
  999 STOP
                                                                             70001770
      END
                                                                             00001780
      SUPROUTINE JT3038(ALT.THRUST.EPHL.OBA.POWER.NCURVE)
                                                                             30001790
      DIMENSION EPN (24).DB (24).POWE (B)
                                                                             00001800
      DIMENSION SPNL(24).DBA(24).POWER(8)
                                                                             3000f810
      DC-8-61
C
                                                                             00001820
      DATA EPN/108.7966174.20.0639769.5.3053520.115.5630477.28.8556442, 20001822
     41.5786065.118.9502338.31.4775435..6043691.120.6885435.30.8918718. 00001822
8.5767736.121.6137966.28.2848644..7602853.122.2878188.25.8156411. 00001823
     C.7911068,122.6600607,23.5714405,.7274164,123.0408562,20.844218,
                                                                             00001824
                                                                             00001825
      DATA DB/96.812297.19.2195639.6.5240358.104.6993912.29.1028822.
                                                                             00001826
     A2.)28J154.107.4235931.33.1497144..3948691.109.1974384.33.4569446. 00001827
     R.2500433,111.640136,32.1910586.4170348,113.1178610,30.1838381,
                                                                             20001828
     C.5358798,113.9489992,27.4632281,.6619359,114.5832014,22.6187261,
                                                                             30001829
     D.8112748/
                                                                             00001830
      NCURVE- R
                                                                             00001930
      D4T4 POWE /2000..4000..5000..6000..8000..10000..12000..15000./
                                                                             00001940
      ī =0
                                                                             00001950
      KONCURVE #3
                                                                             00001400
      DO 1 1-1-K
                                                                             00001970
      EPHL(I) - EPH(I)
                                                                             00001980
    L DBA(I) - DR(I)
                                                                             0001990
      DOZ I=1.NCURVE
                                                                             10002000
    2 PAMER(I) - POWE(I)
                                                                             10002010
      RETURN
                                                                             00002020
      END
                                                                             J0002030
      SUBPOUTINE JEBOT (ALT. THRUST, EPNL. DB4, POWER, NCURVE)
                                                                             20002040
¢
      DC-8-63
                                                                             00002050
      DIMENSION EPN (24).GB (24).POWE (8)
                                                                             00002060
      DIMENSION EPHL(24).DBA(24).POWER(8)
                                                                             30002070
      DATA EPN /116.2015384.17.8508311.1.9636556.117.6406613.19.4305009000020x0
     X. 1.35 4468
                                                                             30002090
     1,110.9385383,20.3626042,.999087,120.6704822,21.3189886,.668031,
                                                                             00120000
     2122.3+11726,21.0191591..5290073,122.8409945,20.3791149..4087281.
                                                                             10002110
     3123,1084992,18.7584281,.3620374/
                                                                             00002120
      DATA DB /107./777249.23.5651919.3.817515.108.7592473.23.22105.
                                                                             J0002130
     13.3474734, 109.2998101,22.7791267,3.1209339,110.6663154.22.6494376.00002140
     22.751 2298.112.7314942.25.764 7804.1.1567546.113.7496859.25.0492832.30002:50
     3.8148379.114.0636897.22.0789925..1358417/
                                                                             30002160
```

TABLE (+2

```
JAINE ATSU
                 /431,..5300..4993..8099..10090..12009..1580Q./
                                                                           100 12170
      ACORAL & L
                                                                           00002180
      1=0
                                                                           33005140
      K-HIJPVF +3
                                                                           2 2005 542
      90 1 1-1.K
                                                                           10005510
      EPNLII) . EPNII)
                                                                           00005550
    1 Pm4(1) = 09(1)
                                                                           00002230
      OUS THINKCURVE
                                                                           10002540
    2 PHUSP(I) - PUMF(I)
                                                                           20005520
      KE THRY
                                                                           0922C OCC
      FP:D
                                                                           20002270
      SUPRIME
                  JTRD7(ALT, THRUST, EPNL, DBA, POWER, NCURVE)
                                                                           00005580
      PC-9-30 JTAN-7
                                                                           10002290
      WIMENSION EPN (24), OR (24), PUME (H)
                                                                           10002107
      DIMENSION EPNLIZALIBACZALIPOWEPIBL
                                                                           00002310
      DATA EPN /107.7365805.15.2117029.3.7243.863.104.1677931.16.075887630002320
     1.4.7582817.110.6403505.15.5547735.4.2378371.113.3739774.17.899075200002330
     2,2.3314H2,115,4244o57,18,6H7I147,1,3994396,119.1539035,15.7181709,J002340
     3 1.2003763/
                                                                           10002350
      DATA DH /09.9974476.24.2954308.1.3585693.100.8723899.23.719776.
                                                                           30002360
     1.4371743.101.40100#8.23.176448.47140562.134.5339605.22.6427426.
                                                                           10002370
     2.3634632.107.9663437.22.1785275..3232538.112.2530262.22.5769483.
                                                                           00002380
     3.1293639/
                                                                           10002390
      DATA POWE /4000..5000..6000..8000..10000..12000./
                                                                           10002400
      HEURVE . 6
                                                                           21450000
      1.0
                                                                           0002420
      K=NCUKVF +3
                                                                           00002430
      DO 1 1-1-K
                                                                           03072440
      SPML(I) = EPN(I)
                                                                           10002450
    & DRA(T) = DR(I)
                                                                           10002460
      DOZ I-L-NCUPYF
                                                                           J0002470
    S BUMER(1) . BUME(1)
                                                                           00002480
      RETURN
                                                                           00002490
      FND
                                                                           70002500
      SURPOUTINE JT309 (ALT, THRUST, EPNL, DBA, POWER, NOURVE)
                                                                           10002510
C
      UC-7-30 JTED-7
                                                                           00002520
      DIMENSION FRM (24).08 (24).POWF (8)
                                                                           00002530
      UIMENSIT'N EPNLT241.DB41241.POWEFCR)
                                                                           00002540
      9874 EPH /106.7747823.24.5435346.1.0597625.138.8771964.23.6312537.30002550
     11.3264455.110.712401.22.4096420.1.0687718.111.6593222.21.1363096. 30002560
     21,2635929,112,9378179,19,0291536,1,1580916,115,3559484,17,1262407,10002570
     31.1574715.119.1121571.15.87466:41.9620398/
                                                                           03007580
      DATA OR /98.4191154.29.7874452..2538370.100.4669335.23.8797379.
                                                                           10002590
     $1.i191558.101.0924615.23.6165928..8425694.102.3018597,23.3752032, 00002600
     2.5561799.104.7864589.21.70/5180,.5042//93.10%.50/6426.21.6258370.
                                                                           20005910
     3.4)2758A.112.2530262,22.5763483,.1243639/
                                                                           00002420
      DATA POME /2000..4000..5300..6000..8000..10000..12500./
                                                                           0£8500¢€
      NCHPVE . 7
                                                                           36002640
      fea
                                                                           10002650
      K-4CURVE +3
                                                                           10005990
      100 1 1=1.K
                                                                           00002670
      FUNL(1) - FPN(1)
                                                                           08020GE
    1 D/A(1) - D8(1)
                                                                           0692C00C
      1772 I=1,NCUHVE
                                                                           22002700
```

TABLE N-2 DAAA COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING (CONCLUDED)

```
2 POWERELL - PUNF(1)
                                                                           30002710
      KFTURY
                                                                           00302720
                                                                           10302733
      - NU
      SUBSTITUTE CAULD CALT. THRUST. EPMI . DRA. POWER . MCURVE!
                                                                           10002740
                                                                           10002750
      DC-13-10 CF6-6
¢
      STARNSTON FOR 1541-DH 1541-DHME (A)
                                                                           300-32 760
      DIMPHSION EPPLICATIONALIZATIONALECAT
                                                                           10002770
      9ATA SON /LU3.7261218.13.9964U05.4.0681013.107.2929U61.18.0954553)00027HJ
     1, 7.1267029,104.7162034,18.1525332,2.4748923,111.6543941.18.5025163000 )2790
     2.1.4544951,112.426 )759,18.3826906,.9614804/
                                                                           C08500CC
      DATA D4 /44.6455832.21.1494174.4.2478261.100.1441998.26.1333453. JOODERLO
     12.2367288.101.2016676.24.9796477.2.1745128.103.3394495.24.5;7431.10002820
     21.5627329,105.7389054.24.9928879../198943/
                                                                           10002730
      UATA POWF /223).,2430.,2633.,3000.,3429./
                                                                           1000284
      NCHRYE # 5
                                                                           00002850
                                                                           04850000
      I=0
                                                                           20002870
      K= YCUAVE + 1
                                                                           100059HD
      DU L T=1.K
      EPHLIII = EPHIII
                                                                           10002890
                                                                           00002900
    I DRACED - CHICA
                                                                           33092913
      UNIX I= I.NE UFVE
    2 PUMER(1) = POWE(1)
                                                                           10005450
                                                                           20222930
      RETURN
      END
                                                                           30002940
      SURKMITTING JTONZO CALT, THRUST, FPHL . UBA, POWER, NCUPVES
                                                                           30002450
      DC-10-40 JT90-20
                                                                           30002960
C
      DIMENSION FON (24). DH (24). POME
                                                                           00002970
      LENGTHN FPHL(24). DUA(24). PHWEP(8)
                                                                           00032467
      3ATA EPN /106.5545563.14.6213165.7.3004363.108.7844025.19.252915530002990
     000600674888.91.1764460.111.984694.1.4747676.1.19.28489733003000
     2,1.2752513,113.5667659.14.7740645..7925663/
                                                                           30003010
      UATA DH /95.3165871.20.7579902..7784318.48.1349274.19.958301.
                                                                           CS08C000
     1.7604243,94.5772533,14.8299584,.7168077,101.9740671,20.6277486,
                                                                           20003030
     2.4757571,103.965( )49,19.9326951... 3373154/
                                                                           30003340
      JATA PONE /2274.,2400.,2607.,3000.,3413./
                                                                           20003050
                                                                           10003060
      NCURVE . 5
                                                                           3000307c
      1=0
                                                                           10003340
      KENCURVE =3
                                                                           100033350
      DC 1 1=1.K
      FPYL([] . EPH([]
                                                                           00003100
                                                                           10003113
    1.084(1) = 09(1)
      DOS 1=1.NCUPVE
                                                                           1 1003.21
    > POWER(1) = POWER []
                                                                           20023132
      KE TUKN
                                                                           00003140
                                                                           30037153
      6:43
```

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